FBIS DAILY REPORT

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## CHERNENKO NBC INTERVIEW ON RELATIONS WITH U.S. DISCUSSED

AU172015 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] In an interview with NBC, Chernenko called yesterday for negotiations and new weapons agreements between Washington and Moscow. He asked for a constructive development of Soviet-American relations. According to him, the United States and the Soviet Union could reach agreement on weapons and strengthen relations, recognizing each other's interests. He repeated the stale formula about the special responsibility of the two superpowers which, he stated, have broad possibilities for cooperation in resolving global problems.

Terming Soviet-American high level contacts as being important, Chernenko said that should conditions be right, it would not be difficult to set a date for a meeting with Reagan.

Agencies report that the Kremlin leader's message was received with satisfaction in Washington. In an interview with NBC, Secretary of State Shultz described Chernenko's interview as a positive statement. He added that Moscow and Washington should initiate private [as heard] diplomatic processes to achieve real results in relations between the two superpowers. As reported by American officials, it is expected that Shultz will go to Moscow in January to meet Foreign Minister Gromyko precisely for the purposes of such secret diplomacy. The officials stated that preliminary contacts have already taken place for such a meeting, which will be a continuation of negotiations started by Gromyko in Washington at the end of September.

## 1985 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA SIGNED

AU181434 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 18 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchanges of goods and payments for 1985 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed in Bucharest.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and for the Romanian side by the Minister of Foreign trade and of International Economic Cooperation Vasil Pungan.

Present at the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Constantin Oacea and the ambassador of the PSR of Albania to the SR of Romania, Zoi Toska.

Over its stay in the SR of Romania, the government trade delegation of the PSR of Albania, headed by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci, was received by the First Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SR of Romania, Gheorghe Oprea. Present at this meeting was also the ambassador of the PSR of Albania to the SR of Romania, Zoi Toska.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Socialist Republic of Romania chromium ore, hitumen, sulpur, copper, wires, pyrite concentrate, tobacco and cigarettes, cognac, agricultural and artistic products, textiles etc., and will import oil equipment, spare parts for them, polyethylene sheets, lubricants, automobiles, oil pipes, synthetic threads and fibres, steel sheet, chemicals, various machines and equipments, synthetic rubber, etc.

1985 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CUBA SIGNED

AU181440 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Tirana, November 18 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchanges of goods and payments for 1985 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and for the Cuban side by the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Dr. Jose de la Fuente.

Attending the signing ceremony were the minister of foreign trade of the republic of Cuba, Ricardo Cabrisan Ruiz, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Cuba, Petref Hasanmataj, and the members of the two delegations.

Over its stay in Cuba, our delegation was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz. Present at the meeting was also the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the PSR of Albania in Cuba Petref Hasanmataj.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Republic of Cuba canned fish and vegetables, cognac, wine, confections, knitwears, etc, and will import sugar etc.

REACTION TO CHERNENKO NBC INTERVIEW REPORTED

AU172050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Konstantin Chernenko's interview given to NBC correspondent Martin Kalb is widely commented on by the information madia and the political and public figures in the world. They emphasize the words of the Soviet party and state leader that the Soviet Union and the United States have to agree on reducing and limiting armaments [words indistinct] on halting the arms race in spheres that have not yet been affected by it. Thus the threat of a nuclear war could be eliminated and a situation could be created in the world in which the people would not be afraid of the future.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko's view that personal contacts between state leaders are of great importance (?in creating such) conditions as would bring about a Soviet-U.S. summit conference and the expected results, is stressed, as is his conviction that there can be no other reasonable basis for Soviet-U.S. relations other than to orient themselves toward the principles of mutual peaceful coexistence and not confrontation.

AP draws attention to the following paragraph: If the statement on [words indistinct] to resolve the issues of limiting armaments, which is being drafted in Washington at present, does not just remain idle words, we could at last approach more normal relations between our two countries. Konstantin Chernenko, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, called for a return to detente in US.-Soviet relations, stating that this would open wide possibilities for cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in resolving world problems.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU151129 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Nov 84 pp 1, 8

[Report on Todor Zhivkov's speech delivered at ceremony for the presentation of credentials by Gyula Dobay, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bulgaria, on 13 November in Sofia]

[Excerpts] Gyula Dobay, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, addressed Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at the ceremony of his presentation of credentials.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude to the Hungarian ambassador for the kind words he said about the Bulgarian people, the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and for the fraternal greetings and wishes. The chairman of the State Council assured the Hungarian ambassador that the Bulgarian people are nurturing warm feelings of friendship and respect for the Hungarian people who, under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the MSZMP, are confidently building up a developed socialist society. We are attentively following and sincerely rejoice at the remarkable successes achieved by the Hungarian working people in implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th MSZMP Congress.

The friendship between our two peoples is truly based on centuries-old traditions, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated. It is sealed by our common ideals in the struggle against the Ottoman enslavers and the oppression of fascism, by the blood shed in common by our heroes who perished in the struggle for the freedom of the fraternal Hungarian people, whom they will always remember.

This friendship and cooperation is supported by the friendship and cooperation existing between our two communist parties. They both emerged in the hard class struggles against capitalism and honorably passed the tests of time.

We are profoundly convinced that our common efforts to find new methods and forms of intensifying our contacts will be further pursued and will produce great results, our first party and state leader pointed out. We fully share the thought you expressed that our close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community member-countries will continue to be a factor of first rate importance in consolidating the friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic, and that this cooperation will serve the cause of peace and progress all over the world.

In closing his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov assured Ambassador Dobay that in implementing his highly responsible and lofty mission he can rely on the support and cooperation of our country's party and state leadership.

The chairman of the State Council and the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to our country conversed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. After the official ceremony of presenting credentials.

## PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS UNOFFICIAL VISIT

AU162057 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 16 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, received Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Party of Yemen and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] who is paying an unofficial and friendly visit here. Some topical issues pertaining to international relations were discussed including the situation in Europe and the recent trail of developments in the Middle East. The determination of the two sides to further deepen bilateral relations was reaffirmed.

Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali also met with Mr Dimitur Stanishev, BCP CC secretary. They reviewed some international issues and in particular the situation in the Middle East, as well as some questions of the development of relations between the BCP and the Socialist Party of Yemen.

## LEADERS MESSAGE TO PDRY OFFERS CONTINUED SUPPORT

AU131130 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], expressing most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the third anniversary of signing the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the two countries.

Based on the principles of internationalism and expressing our two peoples' innermost interests, this treaty has increased and consolidated the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY, to a new, even higher level, the telegram reads. At the same time this treaty is an expression of the fraternal, international solidarity of the Bulgarian and Yemeni peoples in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for freedom, peace, democracy, and social progress.

The telegram points out that Bulgaria will continue to support the just struggle waged by the Arab peoples against the persistent Israeli aggression for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Bulgarian leaders' telegram once more expresses confidence in the further, ascending development of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY, and conveys wishes to the friendly PDRY for even greater successes in building their new society.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH USSR

AU162132 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov met with Nikolay Petrovichev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. The two officials discussed the training of executive cadres under the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution and to the use of modern technical equipment in the educational-training process, as well as to the improvement of the educational structure for increasing the working people's qualifications in the production sector.

The Soviet delegation, headed by Comrade Nikolay Petrovichev, was also received by Comrade Georgi Atanasov.

In Sofia today, Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, and Nikolay Petrovichev, chairman of the SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, signed a cooperation plan for the forthcoming year. The document clarifies the two ministries' tasks stemming from the cooperation protocol for the 1981-85 period.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT PRAVETS YOUTH MEETING

AU171414 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] The fifth and closing meeting of the leading workers participating in the movement of Sons Worthy of Their Class has been held in Pravets. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, arrived in the town today. At the town's central square he was welcomed by Comrades Todor Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and by other okrug and town leaders. [Words indistinct] our first party and state leader who was cordially welcomed by the participants in the meeting and by many citizens.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him, visited the youth club and a computer center where they became acquainted with the accomplishment of the tasks connected with the reorganization of the educational process.

Following this, a meeting of the bureaus of the Komsomol Central Committee, of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council with the leading workers participating in the fifth meeting of the movement Sons Worthy of Their Class was held at the Zarya reading room. Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug party committee, ministers and leaders of socio-political and mass organizations were welcomed with strong applause and slogans when they took their places on the presidium.

Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, opened and chaired the meeting. Andrey Bundzhulov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, read a report on the results of the fifth meeting of the movement Sons Worthy of Their Class. Angel Pisarev, deputy minister of national education, read a decision on presenting awards to the leading workers.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was particularly cordially welcomed, delivered a speech. He highly appraised the development of the movement Sons Worthy of Their Class and spoke about its significance in resolving the tasks of vocational training and self-fulfillment of the young people under the conditions of scientific-technological progress in Bulgaria.

## FILIPOV RECEIVES POLAND'S MINISTER OF CULTURE

AU151909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] On 15 November Comrade Grisha Filipov received Kazimierz Zvgulski, Poland's minister of culture and arts, who is visiting the country in connection with the Davs of Polish Culture in Bulgaria. Matters pertaining to further expanding the spiritual exchange, which contributes to developing comprehensive cooperation between our socialist states, were discussed. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Georgi Yordanov and Wladyslaw Napieraj, Poland's ambassador in Bulgaria.

## CYPRIOT DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

### Kubadinski, Dimitriadis Meet

AU161533 Sofia BTA in English 1421 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 16 (BTA) -- "I am convinced that our visit to Bulgaria was necessary and fruitful. There exists sincere cooperation between the Democratic Party of Cyprus (DIKO) and the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria. It started six years ago and is continuing quite successfully", Mr. Andreas Dimitriadis, member of Politburo [as received] of the Democratic Party of Greece [as received] said. He is in Bulgaria as head of an 13 member delegation of the party on a visit to this country at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Today Mr. Andreas Dimitriadis met with Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. At the talks the positive development of the relations between DIKO and the Fatherland Front was also stressed and a number of possibilities for their further promoting and deepening were discussed.

Mr. Pencho Kubadinski once again outlined Bulgaria's principled stand on the solving of the Cyprus issue by means of negotiations -- preserving the territorial integrity, the independence, the sovereignty and the non-alliance of Cyprus without foreign troops and bases, in the interest of the two communities.

Before a BTA representative Mr. Andreas Dimitriadis said that during his visit to this country he delivered the gratitude expressed by Mr. Spiros Kipriano to the Fatherland Front and to the Bulgarian Government for their constant support at all international forums of the just struggle of the people of Cyprus. "I want the Bulgarian people to know that we greatly rely on this support" he stressed. "We are striving towards a solution which will consolidate the independence, the territorial integrity, the unity and the neutrality of a federative country in which all people enjoy freedom irrespective of their religious beliefs, and of their language community and other affiliations", Mr. Dimitriadis said.

5-Day Visit Ends

AU181909 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 18 BTA -- A delegation of the Democratic Party of Cyprus (DIKO) led by Mr. Andreas Dimitriadis, Politburo member of the DIKO CC, was on a visit to Bulgaria, November 12 through 17, at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and visited industrial, farming and cultural sites in Bulgaria.

The head of the delegation was received by Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP. During the meetings and talks mutual satisfaction was expressed with the consolidation and deepening of the fraternal ties between the Fatherland Front and the Democratic Party of Cyprus (DIKO).

## BOZHINOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW, LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA

Returns From CEMA Session

AU151212 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of energy and raw material resources, has returned from Moscow where he attended the 11th session of the CEMA Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Equipment. He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, and by deputy ministers at the Ministry of Energy and Raw Material Resources.

Departs for Austria

AU181918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] At the invitation of Norbert Steger, vice chancellor of Austria, Todor Bozhinov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of energy and raw material resources, has departed for Austria on a business visit.

KGB'S CHEBRIKOV VISITS NORTH MORAVIA REGION

LD170041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the State Security Committee (KGB) of the Soviet Union headed by Viktor Chebrikov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the committee's chairman, today visited the North Moravia Region where it inspected the heavy engineering plant at the Klement Gottwalt Metallurgical and Engineering Works at Vitkovice. The delegation then took part in a rally of working people and citizens at the city national committee premises in Ostrava. Viktor Chebrikov, who was a direct participant in the Ostrava operation, was awarded a Liberation of the City of Ostrava medal.

HUSAK MEETS USSR GENERALS KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD161310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Today at Prague Castle, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Marshall of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states, who are in the CSSR on a short working visit.

In a friendly and cordial atmosphere the international military and political situation was evaluated and questions of cooperation of the CSSR People's Army with the Soviet Army and other armies of the Warsaw Pact member states were discussed. It was emphasized that the present international political situation requires a constant increase in the battle readiness of the Warsaw Pact member-states armies with the aim of securing their defense capability, averting the threat of a nuclear war and securing a lasting peace.

Taking part in the reception were Colonel General Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense; Frantisek Salda, chief of the Chancellery of the President; and Lieutenant General Jiri Necas, chief of the Military Office of the Chancellery of the resident. Also present was Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states attached to the Ministry of National Defense.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTION

AU151121 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 84 p 2

["Resolution of the CSSR Federal Assembly on the Basic Issues of the CSSR Foreign Policy," adopted at the 14th joint meeting of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 12 November]

[Text] I. At the 14th joint meeting of both its chambers, the CSSR Federal Assembly discussed the report of the CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek on the basic issues of the CSSR's foreign policy and expressed its approval of the report.

The Federal Assembly expresses appreciation for the fact that, in a complex international political situation, the CSSR Government implements consistently and with initiative the foreign policy line of the 16th CPCZ Congress. It proceeds within the framework of coordinated policy with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and is guided by the principles of socialist internationalism.

It contributes to strengthening the unity, fraternal cooperation, and firm alliance of the Warsaw Pact member-states. It strives to continue the policy of detente and to further develop cooperation and peaceful coexistence with all countries of the world. It supports all progressive forces in their struggle for peace and social progress.

II.

Next year, together with all nations of the world, the Czechoslovak people will mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. It was the Soviet Union, whose people and Army made the greatest sacrifice, that had the crucial role in the defeat of the Nazi war machine.

The Soviet Union thus redeemed not only the freedom of its own country, but also the freedom of other nations subjugated by Nazism. After the experience of the Munich betrayal of 15 March 1939 and the fascist occupation, our nations convinced themselves that only alliance with the Soviet Union enabled us to regain national freedom and state independence and to build the republic according to the ideas of the Czechoslovak people. Alliance, friendship, and cooperation with the USSR is the guarantee of all our security; it expresses the vital interests of our people. That is why the deputies to the CSSR Federal Assembly unequivocally identify with this fundamental principle of Czechoslovak foreign policy and are guided by it in their activity.

After the end of World War II the nations vowed that they would do everything within their power to make sure that war tragedies never repeat themselves. Today, however, the most reactionary imperialist circles, especially in the United States, and the advocates of war and armament in the NATO countries pursue a policy aimed at confrontation, military supremacy, militarization of outer space, and restricting the independence and sovereignty of nations. They enact a criminal policy of expansionism, diktat, and state terrorism. They are responsible for the fact that the spiral of feverish armament has climbed to dangerous heights and threatens the very existence of mankind. Dangerous hotbeds of tension in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have been formed. The situation in the Middle East and Central America is especially tense. The United States is currently escalating acts of violence and armed provocation against the Republic of Nicaragua which furnish evidence of preparations for direct intervention.

The CSSR Federal Assembly condemns these terrorist acts that run sharply counter to the UN Charter and the basic norms of international law and voices its full solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, who have in democratic elections displayed their unbreakable will to defend the sovereignty of their country and its free and progressive development.

The dangerous situation in Europe has been exacerbated even more by the deployment of new American first-strike missiles in some West European countries, including in the vicinity of our border. This has upset the military-strategic equilibrium and has become a destabilizing element in international political relations. The Federal Assembly therefore fully endorsed the unavoidable countermeasures adopted to safeguard the security of the CSSR and our allies in the interest of preserving the balance of forces.

The development has confirmed that the new American missiles have not enhanced security in Europe as imperialist propaganda would have the world public believe. On the contrary, the danger of nuclear conflict has increased. Together with other nations of Europe, we demand in the name of our people that the arms build-up be ended. It is essential that the American intermediate-range nuclear missiles be removed from Western Europe.

The activation of forces that have not learned a lesson from the defeat of Nazi Germany and have not become reconciled to the just postwar settlement in Europe constitutes a new danger.

The voices of West German revanchists are becoming increasingly vociferous and even receive the support of official representatives of the FRG. They call for the "restoration of Germany to its 1937 borders" and describe the German question as "open." This amounts, in fact, to calling for a change in the existing realities through a war expedition. The deputies to the CSSR Federal Assembly condemn these dangerous tendencies, tendencies that contributed to the outbreak of two world wars. They also express surprise at the gross attacks which, on the basis of trumped-up provocations, have been made against our homeland from neighboring Austria and to which even the Parliament of the Republic of Austria has become party.

III.

The foremost task facing mankind in the current international situation is to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and to preserve world peace. The constructive and realistic proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states and in the conclusions from the meeting of the highest representatives of the countries of the socialist community in Moscow in 1983; the initiatives that emerged from this year's talks of highest representatives of CEMA countries; and many other peace proposals put forward by the USSR provide effective means to solve the problem. The CSSR Federal Assembly, acting in harmony with the opinions of the Czechoslovak people, voices full support for these proposals. So far, however, no adequate response has come from the NATO countries. Respect for the principles of equal security is a prerequisite to responsible negotiations. The CSSR and other socialist countries are ready to conduct such negotiations.

We, as deputies to the CSSR Federal Assembly, regard the struggle for peace on our planet as one of the supreme obligations of our people and our nations. We will exert all our efforts to allow the well-tried policy of detente and peaceful coexistence to fully assert itself. Detente and peaceful coexistence is symbolized by the Helsinki Final Act, the 10th anniversary of which we will celebrate next year. In the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, we wish to combine our efforts with those of all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world that are not indifferent to the fate of mankind.

The declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, and the CSSR Government on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army has met with the understanding and active support of all strata of the CSSR population. Through creative work in implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, our people are living up to the legacy of the national liberation struggle and contributing to the economic and cultural upswing of their country, to reinforcing its defense capability, and to the struggle of all progressive people to preserve peace.

## RIFT IN U.S. GOVERNMENT OVER ARMS TALKS DISCUSSED

LD161817 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Our New York correspondent Michael Stasz reports on the rift in the United States Government concerning its approach to disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

A few days ago at the first press conference after the elections Reagan categorically denied that anyone in his government is against disarmament talks. Appearing before journalists he acted very surprised that such reports exist. This evening's news casts on American television have cast a little light on the problem. The White House representative Speakes said yesterday, apparently reflecting the President's opinion, that the time has come for talks with the Soviet Union on a whole wide range of questions. According to reports from Washington, Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, is acting in this vein.

The news station CBS, however, in the evening news quoted a responsible official representative that the truth is different concerning the contradiction between the latest declarations about willingness to talk and the unity of approach of the American Government on this question. Talks with the Soviet Union will not take place because the American [Item ends abruptly with no reason given by the announcer, who went on to read the next item]

CHNOUPEK VISIT TO SWITZERLAND ASSESSED

LD170519 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, ended today his official visit to the Swiss Confederation and returned home. Before his departure from Bern, Minister Chnoupek said that Leon Schlumpf, the Swiss president, and Pierre Aubert, minister of foreign affairs, had stressed Switzerland's interest in good relations with Czechoslovakia. Both sides had agreed on the need to strengthen peace in Europe and to reinforce the process of relaxing tension. Both countries attach a special importance to the current conference of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, which is taking place in Stockholm. They also exchanged views on burning international problems. Bohuslav Chnoupek said that although the assessment of the causes of the crises in certain areas often differ, both sides had voiced an interest in helping to find a solution be peaceful means.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL STUDENT UNION

LD170027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in Prague today on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the events of the 17th November, members of the Secretariat of the International Union of Students headed by Miroslav Stepan, its chairman. Lubomir Strougal conveyed to the participants in the meeting greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, federal government and all Czechoslovak people.

He said that Czechoslovakia is proud of the fact that it has established an important youth tradition and that it is a host country to the International Union of Students (IUS). Czechoslovakia is also proud that it is able to contribute to IUS efforts to build a better world, desiring freedom, peace and progress. He reminded his audience that now, when the forces of socialism, democracy and progress are growing in strength, it is necessary to remain vigilant and not to allow military conflagration to endanger human civilization. It is necessary to resolutely counter attempts to impose on the world domination by force, which fell by the wayside of history a long time ago, to raise the ideal of freedom against oppression, to raise against armament the demand of disarmament, and to support against war the right to live, which only peace can guarantee. At the close of his speech Lubmoir Strougal stressed that the IUS has earned an honorary position in the front line of the struggle for the future. He voiced his conviction that in the forthcoming year of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II it will succeed in fulfilling by deeds the slogan of the 12th World Youth and Students Festival: "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship."

At the close of the meeting Miroslav Stepan, chairman of the International Union of Students, presented to Lubmoir Strougal, federal premier, the union's highest distinction, the gold medal of 17 November.

## NEWS EXCHANGE PACTS WITH ARAB COUNTRIES SIGNED

LD160204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Sergey Losev, director general of the USSR press agency, addressed the fourth conference of the European and Arab information agencies, which is continuing in Prague today. He stressed the pressing need for as broad an exchange of information as possible with the Arab countries through their national agencies. He said TASS considers these agencies to be the basic source of information on the Arab world. Sergey Losev said that many important problems concerning the present world are often distorted by the national agencies.

Representatives of the Arab information agencies also took the floor in the discussion. Many noted that the consistent peace policy of the USSR and its effort for a just solution of the situation in the Near East is finding wider acceptance also in the Arab countries.

Otakar Svercina, central director of the Czechoslovak press agency, signed agreements in Prague today on cooperation and exchanging information between the Czechoslovak press agency and the Arab information agencies of Kuwait, Jordan, and Iraq.

## BURMESE PRIME MINISTER BEGINS TALKS WITH LEADERS

### Meets With Strougal

LD161354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Talks took place at Prague's Hrzan Palace this morning between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Prime Minister of Burma's U Maung Maung Kha.

Lubomir Strougal welcomed the visit by the Burmese representative as an opportunity to exchange opinions on solutions to current international problems and to discuss the development of political, economic and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Burma. The two representatives informed each other about the political and economic situation in their countries and outlined the results achieved in the development of the economy and the main tasks set out in this sector for the next period. They devoted attention to the present international situation and emphasized that both countries are striving to calm international tension and are working for disarmament and peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. They consistently speak out against imperialism, colonialism, rascism, and all forms of discrimination and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. They emphasized the gloomy economic situation in the capitalist world, which has an unfavorable influence on the economies of many developing countries which freed themselves from colonial bondage and are striving for economic and social progress.

Lubomir Strougal and U Maung Maung Kha emphasized that all necessary prerequisites have been created for a conscious intensification of mutual economic relations and that this effort corresponds to the needs, traditions and wishes of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Burma.

### Exchanges Toasts With Strougal

LD161744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, today gave a festive lunch in the Cernin Palace in Prague in honor of U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of Burma.

Taking part were deputy premiers of the federal government Ladislav Gerle, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Jaromir Obzina, Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Kohlicek; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee; ministers of the federal government and other figures.

In his speech Lubomir Strougal emphasized the results achieved and the prospected for mutual beneficial cooperation which fully corresponds to the interests of the people of Czechoslovakia and Burma and is at the same time an example of peaceful coexistence and friendship. He emphasized that there is no social area, no sphere of international relations where it would be impossible to widen mutual cooperation in the spirit of true friendship. He recalled that in the first half of the 80's Czechoslovakia began construction in Burma and has completed seven factories and plants.

Lubomir Strougal then emphasized the efforts of both sides to contribute as much as possible to creating an atmosphere of trust, to disarmament, and to solving all the disagreements and conflicts of talks. He also emphasized the proposals of socialist countries who resolutely reject war and the arms race, recommend disarmament in the nuclear sphere, and warn against attempts at militarisation, pressure, and state terrorism to subvert the military balance which is one of the basic prerequisites of world peace.

At the close of the speech Lubomir Strougal stated that U Maung Maung Kha's visit and his talks in Czechoslovakia with the highest Czechoslovak representatives are of great importance not only for relations between both countries but also as a contribution to the cause of peace, coexistence and cooperation of all nations, all states of the world.

U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of Burma, stated that economic cooperation between both countries deserves particular mention. He emphasized that the relations between Burma and Czechoslovakia are based on mutual friendship, respect, understanding, and equality and what is more, both countries have an unshakeable desire to secure world peace and security. U Maung Maung Kha emphasized the pressing need for international cooperation in looking for answers to today's pressing questions. He said that it is important that all states uphold the noble letter of the United Nations Charter and the principles of peaceful coexistence.

## Meets With Husak

LD161727 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, today at Prague Castle received U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of Burma, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

In a friendly conversation, mutual Czechoslovak-Burmese relations were evaluated as well as some questions concerning the international situation. Both statesmen said with satisfaction that relations between Czechoslovakia and Burma are developing successfully on the principles of mutual respect and equality in the spirit of traditional friendship and mutual understanding. They confirmed the determination of both countries to continue strengthening, widening, and deepening their ties of friendship and cooperation. When evaluating the international situation, both statesmen expressed deep concern over the dangerous development of international relations and agreed that it is vital to do everything for the preservation of peace, the removal of the danger of nuclear conflict, and the creation and strengthening of an atmosphere of trust and security in the world for an end to the arms race.

At the close of the reception U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of Burma, invited Gustav Husak, president of the republic, in the name of U San Yu, president of Burma, to pay an official friendly visit of Burma. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Taking part in the reception was Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, and other figures.

Departure Reported

LD181358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Talks between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of Burma, ended this morning in Prague's Hrzan Palace.

In summarizing and appraising the results of their talks, both premiers expressed the conviction that they will be a significant contribution to the further comprehensive intensification of relations between the CSSR and Burma. A joint press statement was adopted; it characterizes the course and content of the talks.

U Maung Maung Kha today ended his official visit to our homeland. At Ruzyne Airport, decorated with the state flags of both nations, the Burmese statesman and members of his entourage were seen off by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, at whose invitation the visit had taken place; deputy premiers of the federal government Ladislav Gerle, Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina, and Svatopluk Potac; and other representatives.

Joint Press Release

LD182358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the contents of the joint press release on the official visit of U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, to Czechoslovakia, which took place at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, federal premier.

As the press release says, the two sides share the view that mutual cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma is developing successfully and confirm their willingness to further broaden and strengthen the comprehensive friendly ties between the two countries. They stressed the great significance of these talks for strengthening friendship and increasing efficiency of cooperation. Their results may, at the same time, contribute towards improving the international atmosphere.

The two statesmen paid special attention during the talks to economic cooperation, which has been developing dynamically to a reasonable standard, particularly in the past few years. In this connection they stressed the interests and possibilities of the two sides for further intensification of trade exchange and industrial as well as scientific-technological cooperation, in accordance with long-term development plans for their national economies.

In the interests of further deepening mutual understanding between the two countries, Lubomir Strougal and U Maung Maung Kha expressed the conviction that consistent exchange of experiences in the sphere of culture, science, education, health care and information would represent a valuable contribution to further enriching mutual contacts.

When discussing international questions, the two representatives expressed their lasting interest in achieving nuclear disarmament, preserving world peace, halting the arms race, strengthening international cooperation, and relaxing tension in the world. They share the view that preservation of peace is a prerequisite for the salvation of mankind, and welcome all efficient measures and initiatives to achieve this aim. They agreed that there are no global or regional problems which cannot be justly tackled by peaceful means. The two government representatives share the view that strengthening peace and disarmament would not only improve the climate for the development of economic cooperation in the world, but would, at the same time, release considerable funds for industrialization purposes and social and economic programs of the developing countries.

The two sides confirmed yet again that they consider the transformation of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and introduction of a new international economic order a requirement corresponding to the needs of the overall rise of the world economy and that they will strive for its implementation.

The two sides appreciate the important role played by the UN in solving topical international problems and in developing international cooperation. They will continue to support measures for increasing its efficiency in the interest of strengthening peace and international security and in accordance with the principles contained in its charter.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of traditional friendship. They voiced the conviction that the visit of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has contributed towards further deepening and developing cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Burma. The prime minister of the Burmese Government expressed his sincere thanks for the warm and friendly welcome which he received during the talks from the Czechoslovak representatives and the Czechoslovak people. U Maung Maung Kha has invited Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, for an official visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The invitation has been gladly accepted.

ALGERIAN DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER MEETS STROUGAL

LD171602 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, today received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague Mohamed Abdelkane, a member of the Government of Algeria, deputy minister of trade, and chairman of the Algiers, side of the Czechoslovak-Algerian committee for economic, research, and development cooperation. He is visiting Czechoslovakia for a few days.

Both representatives praised the results achieved in the development of economic, research, and development relations. They concerned themselves with deliveries of plant and engineering machinery to Algegiers, extending the exchange of goods between both countries, and some proposals for further intensifying economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Algeria.

ALGERIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT GROUP LEAVES

LD190025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] The delegation of the national liberation front of Algeria, headed by Said Ait-Messaoudene, member of the standing Secretariat of the Party's Central Committee, which was paying a week's working visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague today.

During its stay the delegation was received by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. A protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and the National Liberation Front of Algeria was signed. The delegation also stayed in the South Moravian region, where it was received at the regional committee of the CPCZ, and visited some industrial and agricultural enterprises.

## CSSR-DPRK BILATERAL TRADE COOPERATION ASSESSED

### Vice Premier Represents DPRK

AU151110 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Nov 84 p 2

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A DPRK delegation, headed by DPRK Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae, arrived in Prague yesterday to attend the fifth session of the CSSR-DPRK Intergovernmental Consultative Committee for the Economy, Science, and Technology. At Prague's Ruzyne Airport the Korean guests were welcomed by CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obina and other representatives. Chi Chae-yong, DPRK ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

The fifth session of the CSSR-DPRK Intergovernmental Consultative Committee for the Economy, Science, and Technology began at the state castle in Prague-Kolodeje yesterday. The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, the Korean delegation by DPRK Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae. The two delegations assessed the results of the bilateral cooperation since the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee. In this context they assessed the development of mutual economic relations, particularly in connection with the results of the official friendly visit by a DPRK party and state delegation in the CSSR last June.

On the deliberations' agenda is the modernization of Korean engineering plants, discussion of deliveries of Czechoslovak engineering equipment, expansion of mutual exchange of goods, and intensification of scientific and technical cooperation.

### Trade Agreement Signed

LD180512 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] At the end of the 5th session of the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee today the CSSR and DPRK representatives Jaromir Obzina and Kong Chin-tae signed a final document on whose basis mutual cooperation will be developed in the automobile and magnesite industries, in the extraction of ferrous and precious metals, in scientific and technical cooperation, and in the exchange of goods.

## SRV'S TRAN KIEN, AUDITING DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD152328 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Prague Nov 15 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central committee, led by Communist Party Central Committee secretary and the commission's chairman Tran Kien, arrived here today at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

In an opening debate, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Jaroslav Hajn told the Vietnamese guests about implementation of the program of the economic and social development program set up by the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. He explained in detail the duty and structure of control and audit commissions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and how they contribute to the implementation of the resolutions of the congress and the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

BENO SPEAKS IN BOHEMIAN CPCZ COMMITTEE DEBATE

LD160525 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] The Central Bohemian CPCA Regional Committee discussed in Kladno today the results of cadre work of the party bodies and organizations, state, social, and economic institutions. The report on the subject submitted to the meeting said that the planned character and effectiveness of cadre work has improved in the work of regional party bodies and organizations. The gradual implementation of cadre programs has contributed to the further intensification of the leading role of the party, to the strengthening of democratic centralism, to the collective decision-making concerning cadres, and to the further raising of personal responsibility for work.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, speaking in the debate stressed that individual stages of socialist construction and internal political and international situations place specific demands on the party, on Communists, and above all on management cadres. In connection with implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, demands on their qualifications, morals, characters, and their unity of words and actions are growing.

Comrade Mikulas Beno also voiced his conviction that further development of the activity and initiative of the working people and of the region in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army will make a significant contribution to the fulfillment of the last year of the seventh 5-Year Plan.

HONECKER RECEIVES USSR'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

LD171107 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0948 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and the GDR National Defense Council, today received Viktor Kulikov, Marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who are in the GDR.

During the friendly meeting, Marshal Kulikov conveyed greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated.

The general secretary and his guests had a lively exchange of views on current questions of the military-political situation and the conclusions derived from it for further deepening the brotherhood-in-arms and cooperation between the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states. They noted with concern that the United States and NATO are striving to a greater extent for military superiority and are therefore expanding their armed forces.

In this connection, Erich Honecker said that in view of the dangerous confrontation and arms escalation policy of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies, the working people and soldiers of the GDR are increasing their vigilance and exerting all their strength in order to reliably fulfill their alliance obligations in the interest of securing peace and socialist achievements.

Members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Army General Heinz Hoffman, minister of national defense, and Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee, as well as Deputy Defense Ministers Colonel General Heinz Kessler and Col Gen Fritz Streletz, took part in the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of complete agreement.

Also present was Col Gen Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the GDR National People's Army.

JARUZELSKI ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BERLIN

Talks With Honecker 'Frank'

LD161928 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Zbigniew Kustosik Report from Berlin -- recorded]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski spent today in the GDR on a 1-day friendly working visit. A meeting with Erich Honecker, in his residence near Berlin, began with a 90 minute private talk. It was conducted in a very good, frank, and friendly atmosphere. Plenary talks then took place. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker continued the exchange of views during an after-lunch walk. They agreed on stressing the great significance of the close cooperation and lasting friendship between Poland and the GDR as allies within the Warsaw Pact, to further consolidate socialism in both states, on the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, and on guaranteeing peace and security in Europe.

In the social life of both states, it was stressed, the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the PPR, and the 35th anniversary of the GDR were important events. They demonstrated the unity of our peoples in a lasting manner. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker stated with satisfaction that economic relations were stronger and still broader, to mutual advantage. We have entered a new stage of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, marked by a high development rate. It was decided that both sides would intensify work, so that coordination of National Social-Economic Plans for 1986-90, the main directional trends of cooperation in science and technology and in key areas of industrial coproduction and specialization up to 1990, could be carried out in the first quarter of 1985.

Both leaders acquainted themselves with the trends in the work of the Government of Poland and the GDR on a program for bilateral economic and scientific cooperation up to the year 2000. The two judged it to be correct, and recommended that it be accelerated.

It was recognized that the holiday campaigns, the children's and youth exchanges and cooperation among youth organizations have an important significance for bringing up the young generation in a spirit of friendship and internationalism, and it was therefore decided to continue them in the coming years. Great stress was placed on broadening party cooperation at all levels and on trade union cooperation.

Discussing international problems, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker stressed that, in the face of the growing policy of confrontation and armament of the United States and NATO, it was essential to take all possible steps, in close agreement and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, to avert the most serious crisis since the end of World War II, and to protect the world from nuclear war.

Both politicians came out against the policy of restrictions and sanctions by the United States and some NATO states against other states which contravenes international law, and condemned with the utmost vigor attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

[Announcer] That was Zbigniew Kustosik reporting from Berlin. Wojciech Jaruzelski invited Erich Honecker to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

At the end of the talks, an additional document was adopted on plans in the economic sphere. Wojciech Jaruzelski returned to Poland this evening.

## Jaruzelski Honored at Dinner

LD161748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, together with those accompanying him, began his journey home this evening, following a cordial farewell by his host Erich Honecker.

At midday, Erich Honecker gave a dinner in honor of Wojciech Jaruzelski, at which counterparts from both sides participated.

## Communique Issued on Talks

LD162036 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Nov 84 p 7

[Communique adopted during Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski visit to the GDR on 16 November]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Nov (ADN) -- A friendly meeting took place in the GDR on 16 November 1984 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Taking part in the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete agreement, from the GDR side were: Comrades Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Weiss, SED Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary and head of the Chancery of the Chairman of the GDR State Council; and Horst Neubauer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Polish People's Republic. From the Polish People's Republic were: Comrades Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Czeslaw Dega, head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department; and Maciej Wirowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Erich Honecker spoke about the wide-ranging activities of the SED and the GDR working people toward the further realization of the decisions of the 10th Party Congress in the 35th anniversary year of the GDR. He stressed that all the efforts of the people, under the leadership of the party of the working class, continued to be directed at securing a high degree of stability and dynamic development through continuously increasing performance in all areas, and at strengthening the GDR in an all-round way as a bastion of peace and socialism in central Europe.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reported on the progress achieved by the PZPR, in alliance with all constructive social forces, in further strengthening the socialist renewal of Poland in fulfillment of the 9th Party Congress policy. He stressed the significance of the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum for the further socialist development of the Polish People's Republic, for strengthening and deepening socialist renewal, and for strengthening the alliance of the party, the working class, and the whole population.

The partners in the talks agreed in stressing the great importance of stable relations, close cooperation, and firm friendship between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic as partners in the Warsaw Pact as well as the strengthening of socialism in both countries, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states, and maintaining peace and security in Europe.

The joint, dignified celebration of the 35th anniversary of the GDR and the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic were high points in their social life, and demonstrated strongly the close alliance between the two peoples.

It was noted with satisfaction that the agreement reached during the reciprocal friendship visits of a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic of Berlin in March 1982, and of a party and state delegation of the GDR to the Polish People's Republic in August 1983, had contributed to a noticable increase in cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states, and peoples in all areas. Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski assessed in particular, the further deepening of trusting contacts as an expression of the high level of political relations achieved between the SED and the PZPR, whose exchange of experience was expanding on a level beneficial to both countries. They spoke in favor of increased cooperation between the central committees, the bezirks, and provincial party executives, and direct relations at all levels down to party organizations, from selected combines and enterprises in industry, agriculture, construction, and transport, as well as state, scientific, and social institutions.

It was stressed that the relations between the parliaments of the two countries, between government representatives, friendly parties, trade unions, and youth organizations, as well as between the National Front and the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, had also developed in line with the agreements. Both sides also agreed in particular to intensify cooperation between the trade unions and the youth organizations.

They assessed the highly successful children's and youth exchange as a significant action for the international education of the younger generation, in the spirit of friendship and internationalism. Both sides agreed to expand this exchange in the coming years, and to increase it in 1985 to 300,000 children and young people. It was agreed to create the preconditions for the expansion of holiday exchanges between the trade unions, and of tourism.

In their assessment of the success achieved in cultural and scientific cooperation, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the particular need to acquaint the working class and youth more closely with the cultural achievements of the other country, to promote mass-effective forms of cultural exchanges, and to fashion even more effectively, direct relations between cultural institutions, universities, colleges, and scientific institutions.

The partners in the talks expressed their satisfaction that economic relations had consolidated since August 1983 and developed to mutual advantage. The agreements reached have introduced a new phase of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation which is characterized by very dynamic development. The measures laid down, which are being realized rapidly and consistently, are a solid basis for acting on the guiding principles of the high level CEMA economic discussions in bilateral cooperation.

Both sides noted that their reciprocal trade had developed in such a way that an increase of 9 percent was achieved in 1983, and a further growth is envisaged for 1984. Great efforts are being undertaken to secure and exceed supplies of economically important raw materials and fuels, as well as to secure the means of rationalization needed to produce high value consumer goods.

The partners in the talks pointed out that the two countries' potential offered even further opportunities for deepening economic cooperation and for a further dynamic development of trade.

By building on the results achieved so far, both sides pointed out that the potential and the mutually complementary character of these two economic objectives created opportunities for deepening economic cooperation, particularly in the fields of specialization and cooperation in production, scientific and technological cooperation, and also in such areas where some NATO states' attempts to exert economic blackmail can be effectively met.

Both sides will increasingly work together to conclude in the first half of 1985 the coordination of economic plans for the period 1986 to 1990, the main directions of cooperation in science and technology, and the main areas of specialization and cooperation until 1990. The joint committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation working on the basis of the conclusions of this meeting, was given the task of introducing the necessary steps to expand and deepen cooperation, and of signing the required agreements at its 20th meeting.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker, and the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, examined the work of the Long-Term Program To Develop Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000, and acknowledged it as correct.

They noted that the program is aimed at a further significant deepening of cooperation between the economies of the GDR and Poland.

They recommended that work on this program be continued and accelerated, and that the tasks be put in concrete terms which would enable their inclusion in the coordination of both countries' economic plans for the years 1986 to 1990. Both sides are devoting particular attention to the long-term program of cooperation in the fields of microelectronics, automation, and robot technology.

On the basis of the conclusions reached, the deputy chairmen of the two Councils of Ministers, Gerhard Weiss and Zbigniew Messner, signed agreements to accelerbate and concretize measures of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

The GDR and the Polish People's Republic are to increase their efforts towards the all-round deepening of the process of socialist economic integration as an important factor in strengthening the socialist community of states.

In their discussion of international problems, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the need, in view of the escalation of the confrontation and armament policy of the United States and NATO, to do everything, in close agreement and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, to avert the most serious threat to peace since the end of World War II, and to preserve the world from a nuclear war.

They affirmed the determination of their states to continue to actively contribute to the all-round strengthening of the socialist community of states as a decisive bulwark of peace in the world.

All attempts by imperialist circles to exert pressure on the socialist community of states and to achieve military superiority will founder on the decisive resistance of the socialist countries. In the interest of life and of the security of the peoples, the states of the socialist community will never permit imperialism to destroy the military-strategic balance which maintains peace.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski emphatically point out the great dangers arising for the peoples of Europe and the world from the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles of a strategic nature in Western Europe. They affirm their demand to stop the deployment of these missiles and to withdraw systems which have already been installed. In this way, the prerequisites would be created for serious negotiations on limiting and reducing nuclear arms as well as for the removal of the military countermeasures of the Warsaw Pact.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski emphatically pointed out the dangers for peace and security in Europe of revanchist aspirations which seek to make use of the tense international situation in order to create an atmosphere of nuclear blackmail and pressure. These forces increasingly enjoy the support of governing circles, especially in the FRG. They seek to call into question the foundations upon which security and peace in Europe have been based for years. The threat is increased by the lifting of the last limitations on the production of weapons in the FRG which were imposed after World War II with the aim of preventing war from ever again emanating from German soil. Both partners in the talks stated that all manifestations of juridical aggression, territorial demands, and revanchist tendencies with respect to the GDR and Polish People's Republic, will always be decisively rebuffed.

Both sides stated their firm conviction that the present threatening situation in the world is not irreversible.

They stated that the initiatives of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community on the prevention of a nuclear inferno, arms limitation, disarmament, and cooperation on equal terms between states in an atmosphere of security and detente, point the way towards improving the international situation. These proposals are realistic and just because they are guided by the principle of equality and equal security of states. The GDR and the Polish People's Republic will not shy away from any future efforts to achieve concrete progress in dismantling political and military confrontation on the basis of this clear peace program.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski jointly stressed that in the nuclear age in particular, there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. They stressed the determination of their countries to purposefully continue the dialogue which is aimed at the return of reason and realism to international politics with all forces of good will.

Both politicians spoke decisively against the policy of restrictions and sanctions of the United States and several NATO countries towards other states, which violates international law, and condemned in the sharpest way the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland.

Both sides stressed the high degree of agreement between the interests and positions of the socialist states and those of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin American in the struggle to preserve peace, remove sources of conflict and tension by way of just and enduring negotiated settlements, and achieve disarmament and socioeconomic progress on the basis of international cooperation which is truly on equal terms. They again expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the states and the peoples of these continents for national and social liberation, against imperialist threats and intervention, and against colonialism and racism in any form.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed their deep concern on the development of the situation in Nicaragua, which has been further aggravated over the last few days by the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism which violates the generally accepted norms of international law.

This aggressive policy represents an acute threat to peace in the Central American region and in the whole world. The GDR and the Polish People's Republic support the constructive proposals of the legitimate government of Nicaragua as well as other Latin American countries, which are aimed at a political solution of the conflicts in this region. The peoples of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic stand in solidarity beside Nicaragua in the solution of her urgent socioeconomic problems and the defense of her national sovereignty.

Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed their satisfaction with the successful course of the meeting, which will contribute to the further development and the deepening of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation of both neighboring states and peoples.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic invited Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to visit the Polish People's Republic. The invitation was graciously accepted.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who was warmly welcomed on his arrival on Friday morning at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, started his journey homeward on the evening of the same day, warmly seen off by his host, together with the dignitaries in his entourage.

At midday on Friday, Erich Honecker gave a lunch in honor of Wojciech Jaruzelski, at which the partners to the talks on both sides took part.

## PRC ELECTRONICS MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

### Teltow Enterprise Toured

AU172102 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Jiang Zemin, PRC minister of the electronics industry, who is now staying in the GDR, visited the Teltow Carl von Osietzky VEB Enterprise for Electronic Components on 14 November. He was accompanied by Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics industry. The Teltow enterprise is one of the major manufacturers of passive electronic components in the GDR. It produces primarily resistors and filters. The guest's special interest focused on the production of newly developed electronic components for color television technology. Also at the enterprise, he guest studied the efficient products it offers and the application of these products in all spheres of the national economy.

### Protocol Signed

LD161114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1921 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Nov (ADN) -- Meetings between the competent ministers of the GDR and the PRC ended today with the signing of a protocol on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries in the electronics industry sphere.

Felix Meier, minister for electrical engineering and electronics, signed for the GDR, and Jiang Zemin, minister for the electronics industry, signed the protocol for the PRC. The two sides agreed that scientific-technological and economic cooperation has yielded good results in the electronics industry sector and that progress has been achieved. The two sides briefed each other on the state of the development in the electronics industry in their respective countries.

During his visit of several days, the guest from the PRC viewed various assembly lines and technical facilities, and conducted talks with leading managers, which were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

BAN ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS SUBMITTED AT UN

LD162017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0024 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] UN/New York, 16 Nov (ADN) -- Yesterday the GDR submitted a draft resolution calling for a ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons before the first main committee of the UN General Assembly. The resolution which is coauthored by 12 socialist and nonaligned states, stresses the need to convene as soon as possible a convention on banning the development, production, and storing of chemical weapons and on their elimination.

GDR representative Dr Wilhelm Grundmann said that a new round in the chemical arms race must be prevented at all costs. Therefore all states should be prepared for serious negotiations and not endanger such negotiations.

HONECKER GREETS MENGISTU ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU171913 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Workers Party, chairman of the Provisional Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the GDR pepole, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you, to the Central Committee of the Ethiopian Workers Party, to the Provisional Administrative Council, and to the Ethiopian people, cordial greetings and congratulations on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia.

The conclusions of the treaty impressively demonstrated the firm affinity and anti-imperialist solidarity of the GDR with Socialist Ethiopia and raised our close fraternal relations to a new, higher level.

During my visit to Ethiopia on the festivities on the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution, I was able to note with great pleasure that the treaty of friendship and cooperation is proving its worth as a solid foundation for the all-round development of the relations between our parties and states, and for deepening the friendship among our peoples.

I may assure you that the GDR, in the future as in the past, will stand in the spirit of solidarity and proleterian internationalism at the side of the party, government, and people of Socialist Ethiopia. This solidarity applies to support in the struggle against the effects of the drought catastrophe.

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, accept my cordial greetings combined with best wishes for Socialist Ethiopia, for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the constitutent congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party , for the further deepening of the friendly relations between our parties, states, and peoples, as well as for your personal well-being.

HONECKER GREETS OAU CHAIRMAN NYERERE ON ELECTION

AU171916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed a telegram to Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the OAU, which reads as follows:

On behalf of the GDR State Council and people, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial congratulations on your election as OAU chairman. At the same time I combine with this my best wishes and congratulations to the heads of state and heads of government and delegation leaders participating in the 20th summit meeting.

The effective action of the African states and peoples for the prevention of a nuclear world war, the improvement of the international situation, and for peaceful relations based on equal rights between states, elicits great appreciation in the GDR.

The GDR will also in the future firmly stand at their side in the struggle to secure peace, consolidate national independence, and eliminate racism and apartheid.

The GDR is resolved to consolidate and deepen the traditionally friendly relations with African states and liberation movements.

The policy of confrontation and armament pursued by the most aggressive imperialist quarters also hampers the peaceful, independent development of the peoples in Africa. Thus these quarters are fanning conflicts and are openly supporting the policies of aggression, destabilization, and interference in the internal affairs of other states, particularly the prevention of Namibia's independence, which are pursued by the racist regime of South Africa. I am convinced that an even closer collaboration between all the forces pledged to peace will lead to an improvement of the international situation and to securing the right to life.

Esteemed Mr Chairman, accept my sincere wishes for your high duty and for your personal well-being.

SED CC CABLES RAJIV GANDHI ON ELECTION

AU152015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTCSHLAND in German 14 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress (I):

On your election as president of the Indian National Congress (I), I convey to you cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf.

I wish you creative vigor and good health for the successful resolution of the problems faced in your responsible duty, in the interests of the friendly Indian people, peace, and social progress.

## TALKS, SPEECH HIGHLIGHT FELFE'S PORTUGUESE STAY

### Felfe Meets Portuguese President

LD161126 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2149 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Lisbon, 15 Nov (ADN) -- It is necessary and possible, through increased efforts by all peace-loving forces, to safeguard peace and revive detente. This was emphasized at a meeting in Lisbon today between the Portuguese president, General Aetonio Ramalho Eanes, and Werner Felfe, member of the SED Politburo and the GDR Council of State.

Werner Felfe was also received by Fernando Amaral, President of the Republic's Assembly. In light of the special responsibility of parliamentarians for the life and future of their peoples, an exchange of views on current questions on safeguarding peace and on the development of bilateral relations, especially between the parliaments of the two countries, was conducted during their meeting.

Both politicians agreed that special importance is attached to responsible dialogue between states of differing social systems in today's complicated international situation.

### Felfe Addresses Workers Rally

LD170441 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2141 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Lisbon, 16 Nov (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, made a speech to over 1,000 workers at a rally in Brandoa, in the red belt of Lisbon, late this evening. The participants welcomed the SED delegation led by Werner Felfe and Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, with cheers for the SED and the PCP. "Your people," Werner Felfe said, "have written their name with large letters in the history of the worldwide liberation struggle since the April revolution." Throughout the country, the delegation had seen that workers, peasants, and member of the intelligentsia are defending the achievements of the April revolution with heroism and determination, while fighting for democratic development. "In this difficult struggle, we stand firmly at your side; our militant alliance is indestructible," stressed Werner Felfe to stormy applause.

Werner Felfe spoke about the peace policy and the results of the socialist development of the GDR. He pointed out that the arms escalation course of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, in particular the United States, is leading mankind to the brink of a nuclear inferno. The GDR, together with all peace forces, strongly resists this confrontation course. Werner Felfe stressed, "We are today standing firmly at the side of the Nicaraguan people. U.S. imperialism is threatening these people with intervention. For that reason, we are raising our voices here and now, demanding: Hands off Nicaragua."

Alvaro Cunhal congratulated the SED and the People of the GDR on the extraordinary successes which have been achieved in the 35 years of the existence of the first socialist state on German soil, and expressed thanks for the solidarity of the communists and all the working people of the GDR with Portugal. In view of imperialism's exacerbation of the international situation, relations of friendship and solidarity, such as those between the SED and the PCP, are more necessary than ever.

The SED and the PCP regard the resolute defense of threatened world peace as the most important task of all peoples, Alvaro Cunhal stressed. "Both sides stress the significance of the peace proposals of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community." In Portugal, the struggle for peace is an indivisible constituent of the struggle for the defense of the achievements of the April revolution and for a democratic alternative. The PCP supports all the initiatives for the changing of the Iberian Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and is firmly linked to the present struggle of the Portuguese people against the misuse of national territory for the deployment, stockpiling, or transport of nuclear weapons. Alvaro Cunhal affirmed the full support and active solidarity of the PCP for the people of Nicaragua. To cheers for the fraternal bond between the two parties, the SED delegation handed over a banner of honor with the picture of Wilhelm Pieck.

On the same day, the SED delegation visited the Amadora District where it had friendly meetings with Communists and trade unionists at Sorefame, one of Portugal's largest metal processing enterprises. In the afternoon, the SED delegation had a final talk at the seat of the PCP Central Committee in Lisbon.

Communique Issued on Visit

LD172312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Lisbon, 17 Nov (ADN) -- Full agreement in all fundamental questions was the result of the exchange of information and views with the delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal. This is noted in a joint communique issued at the end of the 6-day visit to Portugal by a delegation of the SED Central Committee headed by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The two sides noted that the safeguarding of peace, the averting of the danger of a nuclear inferno, is the central task of the present day.

The SED and PCP demand that the deployment of new nuclear United States first-strike weapons in Western Europe be stopped at once and Pershing II and cruise missiles already deployed be dismantled. The two parties are firmly convinced that through joint efforts and close cooperation of all peace forces, an improvement of the international situation can be brought about. They condemn the undeclared war of the United States against Nicaragua and other peoples in Central America, and congratulate the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the working people of Nicaragua on the impressive victory in the country's first free elections.

During his stay in Portugal Werner Felfe was received by General Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic.

FRG LAND HEALTH MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN BERLIN

LD161106 Hamburg DPA in German 1741 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] East Berlin, 15 Nov (DPA) -- Baden Wuerttemberg Health Minister Barbara Schaefer (CDU) held talks in East Berlin today with GDR Deputy Health Minister Rudolf Mueller and State Secretary for Church Questions Klaus Gysi. Among the subjects discussed with Mueller were questions relating to psychiatry, the development of costs in the health service, preventative medicine, care of the aged, and the connection between the environment and health, Mrs Schaefer told journalists. Her talk with Gysi had concerned health service institutions run by Evangelical and Catholic charities, whose work was praised by the state secretary as a valuable addition to state health policy.

The minister said she would welcome a continuation of the exchange of views and had also made an invitation to her hosts. Friday, she will visit health service institutions in the Schwerin Bezirk; she is to stay privately in the GDR until 18 November.

STOPH, DPRK METAL INDUSTRY MINISTER MEET

LD161136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2113 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Nov (ADN) -- Concern about the international situation, sharpened by the msot aggressive circles of imperialism, especially the United States and NATO, was expressed by GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Choe Man-hyon, DPRK minister of metal industry, during talks held in Berlin today. Both ministers condemned the imperialist policy of confrontation and the arms buildup, primarily the deployment of weapons of mass destruction in the FRG and South Korea.

The GDR and DPRK are firmly resolved to use all their power to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to safeguard lasting peace: in this, the unity and cohesion of the socialist states, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are of special importance.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of bilateral relations and informed each other about the successful development in their countries.

Choe Man-hyon assessed the outcome of his visit as very valuable for the expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and for the deepening of friendly relations between the two states.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S DELEGATION TO FRG -- On 14 November, Peter Glotz, federal secretary of the SPD, together with Inge Wetting-Danielmeier, chairwoman of the Work Association of Social Democratic Women (ASF), received a delegation of the Democratic Women's League of Germany (DFD), which comprises Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the GDR Women's League and Elli Gloeckner, deputy head of the Women's Department of the SED Central Committee, at Bonn's Ollenhouer building, for an extensive exchange of views. The delegation has been staying at the ASF's invitation in the FRG since 12 November to acquaint itself with the role of women at work and in society. During the talks, the sides stressed the responsibility of the two German states for securing peace. This responsibility must primarily prove its worth in the efforts to halt the arms race and for disarmament. The DFD and ASF representatives agreed to continue their exchange of views, which had begun with a visit of an ASF delegation to the GDR in February. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 84 p 3 AU]

SFRY COOPERATION TALKS -- On Wednesday, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy minister of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side in the joint GDR-SRFY Economic Committee, received Marko Bulc, president of the Chamber of Trade of the SR of Slovenia, for an exchange of views on expanding economic cooperation between important industrial branches of the two countries. Both interlocuters noted that the economic relations between the GDR and the SFRY are continuing to develop. It is necessary in the interest of the national economies of the two countries to consolidate the results achieved in cooperation and to explore new opportunities. Lubomir Majeric, SFRY ambassador to the GDR, participated in the talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 84 p 3 AU]

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON CHERNENKO NBC INTERVIEW

LD171836 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko has given an interview to the Moscow correspondent of NBC television. Jozsef Havel reports from Moscow:

When the conviction emerges that there is a chance of success for a Soviet-American summit meeting, then it will not be difficult to designate the date for such a meeting. This was stressed by Konstantin Chernenko in his statement given to Martin Kalb, correspondent of the U.S. television company NBC. Kalb posed three questions to Chernenko.

In the first question he inquired what in Chernenko's opinion should be the first item on the agenda of Soviet-U.S. relations, in view of Reagan's reelection. The CPSU general secretary pointed out that the task was not to compile a list of priorities. The question was how the threat of nuclear war could be averted, how the arms race could be halted, and how we could create a situation in the world in which people did not have to fear tomorrow.

The second question of the U.S. reporter was whether Konstantin Chernenko would be prepared to meet President Reagan to discuss U.S.-Soviet relations. The CPSU general secretary emphasized that he considered personal contacts among the leaders of states to be of great significance, and he then posed the question: Have conditions necessary to ensure that a Soviet-American summit meeting produces the expected results arisen? To be frank, I do not think so, he said and added that when the conviction arises that the summit will be successful and yield progressive results, then it will not be difficult to designate the date for holding this meeting. In his last question Martin Kalb asked whether Chernenko thought that it was possible to return to Soviet-U.S. detente in the way it was practiced in the seventies. The general secretary of the CPSU and head of state expressed his conviction that no other rational basis for U.S.-Soviet relatins could exist than a striving for peaceful coexistence and not confrontation.

The U.S. secretary of state has welcomed Chernenko's statement and stressed that the United States is ready to pursue real negotiations on arms control. Speaking about the possibilities of a summit meeting, Shultz said that the time for this had not arrived, because, as Chernenko also stated these meetings were only justified if they could achieve results.

LAZAR, BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER OPEN TALKS 19 NOV

LD191121 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI) -- Hungarian-Belgian prime ministerial talks opened in Budapest Monday.

Wilfried Martens, prime minister of the Kingdom of Belgium, arrived in Budapest Sunday evening at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Prime Minister Martens laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes' Monument at the Heroes' Square Monday morning.

Then Gyorgy Lazar and Wilfried Martens, who is the first Belgian prime minister to visit Hungary since 1945, held talks, with a limited number of participants, in the parliament building.

A Hungarian-Belgian plenary session, led by Gyorgy Lazar and Wilfried Martens opened later in the morning. The Hungarian negotiating party includes Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergalyos, Jeno Nemeth, vice-president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Tibor Ancalpeter, chief head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Tamas Lorinc, Hungarian ambassador to Belgium. The Belgian delegation includes Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, Frans Roelants, state secretary of foreign affairs, Thierry de Gruben, deputy chief of cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Carlos de Wever, diplomatic adviser of the prime minister, Xavier Deswaef, spokesman of the prime minister, and Willy Tilemons, Belgian ambassador to Hungary.

MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR RCP CONGRESS

LD181544 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation has left for Bucharest to participate in the 13th RCP Congress, which opens tomorrow. The delegation is led by Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council. Its members are Jozsef Horvath, member of the Central Committee; Miklos Szabo, first secretary of the Bekes County party committee; and Miklos Barity, our country's ambassador to Bucharest.

LOSONCZI URGES COOPERATION IN JAKARTA TOAST

AU161450 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Nov 84 p 3

[MTI report: "Festive Dinner in Jakarta in Honor of the Presidential Council Chairman"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday evening Indonesian President Suharto gave a festive dinner in honor of Presidential Council President Pal Losonczi. Toasts were proposed at the festive dinner.

Pal Losonczi's Toast

In his reply, the president of the Presidential Council expressed thanks for the cordial and friendly reception.

"Despite the fact that our stay in Indonesia is a short one, we have the opportunity to obtain an insight into the industrious working days of the Indonesian people and to acquaint ourselves with their ancient culture, which is held in great esteem in our country; and the beautiful scenery, which is rightly known and famous far and wide; and the noteworthy results you have attained in the development of your national economy."

Pal Losonczi then noted that, in the unfavorable international circumstances, the responsibility of both large and small countries for preserving international peace and security is increasing. "Guided by this responsibility, the Hungarian People's Republic does everything in its power, commensurate with its modest means, to actively contribute to the cause of international peace and security and to maintaining and consolidating peaceful coexistence and cooperation among countries with different social systems. An entire array of specific and realistic proposals which we have submitted together with our allies is proof that we are striving sincerely and consistently for a settlement of disputed international issues through negotiations, by peaceful means, and taking the principles of equality and equal security into consideration. We are prepared to study on merit any other proposal that serves the aforementioned objectives."

The Presidential Council President spoke of economic construction in our country and efforts aimed at counteracting unfavorable world economic processes, and then continued:

"We hold in great esteem those efforts exerted by the people of Indonesia, under the leadership of President Suharto and his government, to make the country's economy prosper. We are aware of the fact that in past decades you have achieved noteworthy results in developing agriculture, improving the people's living conditions, and creating a national industry. Today Indonesia possesses an industry that is developing in many respects, a developing agriculture, as well as a rapidly expanding infrastructure, and is fulfilling an increasingly active role in world trade.

"We are familiar with and appreciate the independent and nonaligned foreign policy of the Republic of Indonesia. We are witnessing the fact that Indonesia is also striving in its own geographical area to promote the solution of contentious issues on the basis of the political and geographical realities, through negotiations.

"Our countries' positions ~~are identical~~ or close on numerous international issues that affect the destiny of mankind, despite the fact that our ideologies differ and we live in different geographical environments. We profess with conviction: These differences and dissimilarities must not prevent us from seeing and finding points of contact in developing our relations on the basis of mutual advantage and interests.

"Direct relations between our countries can be traced back to a fruitful past of many decades. Admittedly, there have been developing and less balanced phases in our cooperation, but we have always been guided in our relations by mutual respect and esteem, the intention to become better acquainted with each other, and the principle of mutually beneficial cooperation. I beleive that, relying on traditions and proceeding from current tasks facing our peoples and the demands of our era, we have extensive possibilities for expanding, on the basis of mutual advantage, in particular, economic, commercial, and industrial cooperation. Taking advantage of this is in the interests of both sides. Initial results are manifest already. This is borne out by the agreements concerning the establishment of a joint economic committee and the exchange of experts."

In conclusion, Pal Losonczi raised his glass to the health of the Indonesian president and his wife, the success of the talks and the visit, the further successful development of the Indonesian people, and friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Indonesia and the two peoples.

## LOSONZCI, DELEGATION LEAVES INDONESIA FOR VIETNAM

LD191054 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Denpasar, November 19 (MTI) -- After concluding his visit to Indonesia, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, left the isle of Bali Monday morning.

The Hungarian head of state is to arrive in Hanoi, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in the afternoon hours. In the second part of his tour of the Far East, Pal Losonczi, heading a Hungarian party and state delegation, will visit three Indochinese socialist countries, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

The Hungarian head of state and delegation was seen off by Ida Bagus Mantra, governor of Bali, at the Aiwurah Rai airport.

MOLDAVIAN SSR GROUP, MARJAI REVIEW COOPERATION

LD162257 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI) -- Moldavian SSR Prime Minister Ivan Ustiyan visited Hungary November 10-16 invited by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. He was accompanied by Moldavian SSR Foreign Minister Petr Komendant and Meat and Dairy Industry Minister Georgi Sakoy.

In cordial and friendly talks Jozsef Marjai and Ivan Ustiyan reviewed progress of direct economic cooperation between central agencies and companies of Hungary and [words indistinct] loan which the Hungarian and Soviet Governments had earlier agreed. It was noted that, relying on the similarity of geographical and economic conditions, Hungary and Moldavia had stepped up cooperation between agricultural organizations in growing crops and developing new strains. There have been noteworthy achievements in the production of farm equipment, the development of related technology, and promotion of relations between the chambers of commerce. It was stressed that cooperation was advantageous for both partners involved and is conducive to exploring further possibilities. To reciprocate Hungarian economic and technical days in Kishinev last year, Budapest held an exhibition on the 60-year history of Moldavia, which was attended by Ivan Ustiyan.

Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and HSWP Political Committee member and Central Committee Secretary Ference Havasi met Ivan Ustiyan.

Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi and Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Jeno Vancsa held talks with the delegation.

Members of the delegation visited several plants, farms and trade establishments. The delegation left Budapest Friday and was seen off by Jozsef Marjai.

POLITBURO'S KOROM LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 19 NOV

LD191111 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 19 (MTI) -- Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Moscow Monday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He is accompanied by Jeno Kovacs, deputy head of the CC's Administrative Department.

BCP IDEOPOLITICAL DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS OVARI

LD171201 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 17 (MTI) -- A party activists delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Todor Genchev, deputy head of the Ideological-Political Department of the Central Committee, visited Hungary November 12-16 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The Bulgarian delegation held talks about experiences of ideological and political work carried out in the workers collectives and timely tasks of agitation and propaganda activity aimed at improving the quality of production. Discussions at the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the HSWP Central Committee also included a brief about party guidance. The Bulgarian delegation met Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

## LAZAR, SZOT LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLANS

LD162334 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI) -- Members of the government and the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) met in Budapest Friday with Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, SZOT President Sandor Gaspar and SZOT General Secretary Lajos Mehes in the chair.

They discussed implementation of agreements of the latest meeting, jointly elaborated aims, and noted that despite the measures taken and results achieved, progress in improving the quality of economic work is not satisfactory. Due especially to shortcomings in management and organization, modernization of production is still stalled, there is much idle machinery, and complaints about shoddy goods.

In some companies increase in wages has not been proportionate with higher output, and export in general and that of machine building in particular, falls behind target. They stressed therefore that the remaining weeks of the year need additional efforts to attain the yearly targets.

They discussed preparations for next year's economic plan. Government representatives stated that to attain economic policy targets, planning at both macro and micro-economc level must concentrate on boosting income generating capacity. It is only more efficient work that can assure resources for the indispensable improvement of balance, maintain achievements and promote technical advance. Union representatives expressed agreement with what is expected from planners and endorsed measures to be taken to improve the system of economic management. Preparations for the introduction of new company management forms have started within the union movement.

Participants considered recommendations for living standards policy in next year's plan. The union representatives submitted proposals on wage and social policy measures which included those aimed at improving the demographic situation and stated further adjustments are required. Although government representatives were of the opinion that claims are justified, it was added that it would be possible to satisfy a part of the union-sponsored requirement for wage rises only if the national income increased to a greater extent than planned.

The government representatives shared the view that it is a priority to launch the scheme for the improvement of the demographic situation.

Participants agreed that when this year's plan has been fulfilled, they will meet to coordinate joint tasks to realize the aims of 1985.

Both sides welcomed the grass-roots labour emulation movement that has emerged to pay tribute to the HSWP's forthcoming 13th congress and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

## MINISTER VANCSA ON AGRICULTURAL RESULTS, TASKS

AU161527 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 15 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, gave an account of the results of agriculture this year and the plans and tasks of the branch next year at a meeting of the Agricultural and Foresty Workers Trade Union's central leadership on 14 November. According to preliminary figures, the performance of the branch is developing according to plans, and good foundations have been laid for production next year as well the minister stressed.

This year agriculture has increased its production by approximately 5 percent in comparison with last year and by 2 percent in comparison with 1982, an outstandingly good year. The ancillary activity of the enterprises developed to a more modest extent compared with previous years.

The food industry is characterized by a great degree of diversity, for where the raw material supply was satisfactory, such as in the meat and vegetable oil industries, the targets have been exceeded; whereas where there were problems with the commodity base, such as in the fruit and vegetable processing industry, some backlog remains. The country's bread-grain production plan for this year will on the whole be fulfilled. Among others, the enterprises participating in the intensive bread-grain prograr deserve the credit for this, because they harvested an ouput exceeding the national average by 1 ton per hectare. The bread-grain sector will be assigned an outstanding role in the future as well, not only because it takes up 60 percent of the arable land, but because, apart from domestic supplies, it offers a direct and, through meat production, an indirect possibility for exports. According to plans, farms will have to produce 15.4 million tons of bread grain next year. To attain this quantity, an average wheat output of 4.9 tons and an average corn output of 6 tons will have to be produced.

Because of unfavorable weather, less of most kinds of fruit and vegetables was produced. Deficiency in the types requiring warmth was the most significant. This fact, as well as the speculative chain trade that become predominant at the markets, has increased consumer prices of products. Several measures have already been implemented to curb unjustified price increases this year, but, stressed the minister, similar steps that shorten the delivery of commodities and protect the interests of consumers are to be expected in the future as well. The portfolio intends to take effective action to esure that an organized, controlled, and well-supplied market develop as soon as possible in this sphere.

Slaughter animal production this year will amount to 2.4 million tons; the meat sector is expected to achieve 5-6 percent more than last year. Pork production has undergone the most dynamic development this year; it is followed by poultry production.

The profits of the agricultural branch are developing in accordance with targets. Of the expected 34 billion forints of the food sector, 24 billion is realized at the producer cooperatives and state farms. However, in addition to enterprises achieving good results, there are many farms struggling against financial difficulties. In its entirety this deficiency exceeds 1 billion forints.

Consistent with plans, average earnings have increased 4-4.5 percent at producer cooperatives and 5 percent at state farms. This increase came about while staff decreased by 3 percent at the former and 1 percent at the latter.

Dealing with the foreign trade results of the branch, Jeno Vancsa stressed: Despite the fact that considerable losses have ensued through a diminishment of financially sound markets and discriminatory and price-reducing measures, the branch will fulfill its export price-revenue plans. We have sold products valued at approximately 98-100 billion forints on foreign markets this year. The minister noted that introducing a large volume of goods caused problems not only for foreign traders, but for conveyors as well. The cumbersomeness and poor standard of conveyance are already causing considerable losses.

ACTIVIST DETAINED; DOCUMENTS, MANUSCRIPTS FOUND

LD171935 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that Kazimierz Mijal was detained on 16 November 1984. Kazimierz Mijal left Poland illegally in 1966 and remained abroad, among other places, in Albania and Belgium. While abroad he was in charge of the activities of the so-called Communist Party of Poland, acting as its secretary general. He conducted political activities against the interests of Poland from the territory of Albania and other countries. He disseminated false information on the sociopolitical situation in the Polish People's Republic and slandered its supreme bodies via Tirana radio. The propaganda materials smuggled and distributed in Poland had the same contents. The slogans and slander in the publications signed by Kazimierz Mijal contained sharp, demagogic attacks on the policy of the party and government in the sphere of internal relations, the line of accord, cooperation between the party and the other political parties, and church-state relations.

Kazimierz Mijal came to Poland illegally using false papers. With the help of a narrow group of supporters in the country, he was involved in activities violating the legal order. During his detention, a large quantity of illegal publications and manuscripts for future publication were found.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is conducting a preliminary investigation.

JARUZELSKI, KULIKOV DISCUSS ARMY COOPERATION

LD182015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, premier, and chairman of the home defense committee, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski received the supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and the chief of staff, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, who are staying in Poland.

In the course of the meeting, which passed in cordial and friendly atmosphere, in the light of the current international situation, the question of further cooperation between the Polish Army and the armies of the Warsaw Pact were discussed. The meeting was attended by the Minister of National Defense Army General Florian Siwicki.

OFFICES BAN ACTIVITY OF 'ILLEGAL STRUCTURES'

LD161917 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] The prosecutor general announces that in the past few days in Warsaw, Kracow, and Wroclaw, initiatives were attempted to establish illegal organizational structures and infringe on law and order under the guise of developing activity in defense of allegedly threatened civic rights. Taking part in these initiatives were people already known for their activity in the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] and the Confederation of an Independent Poland and extremist activists of the former Solidarity, including persons who took advantage of the recent amnesty.

Socioadministration departments of the appropriate voivodship offices have, as a result, initiated administrative procedures concerning the participants in these initiatives, during which decisions were made banning further activity. Taking into account the threat to law and order, on the recommendation of Ministry of Internal Affairs organs, the prosecutor's offices in Warsaw, Kracow, and Wroclaw Voivodships have held warning talks with those people regarding penal responsibility if they should continue the illegal activity. The managements of the workplaces where the participants in these initiatives are employed have been informed about the warnings.

### 'Warning Talks' Continue

LD172005 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] With reference to the 16 November communique, the General Prosecutor's Office reports that in Warsaw, Krakow, and Wroclaw, the voivodship prosecutor's offices, at the request of bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, continued warning talks with those who attempted to establish illegal structures under the pretext of alleged threats to citizens' rights.

These persons were told by appropriate social and administration departments in voivodship offices about further administrative decisions forbidding activity contrary to law.

## FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN POPIELUSZKO CASE

### Basic Investigation Complete

LD171924 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] The Office of the Prosecutor General announces that the basic investigation in the case related to the abduction and murder of Father Popieluszko has been completed. Among others, the criminal investigation and penal-lawsuit experiments [eksperymenty karno-procesowe] have been concluded. The reports of forensic experts concerning the results of the postmortem carried out on the body have reached the final stages.

As a result of intensive interrogation, the suspects have given comprehensive explanations concerning the circumstances of the abduction and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Other evidence-gathering activities are in their final stage. This includes the questioning of witnesses, inspection of documents, etc.

At an early date, after legal actions have been implemented the prosecutor's office will start drafting the indictment. The prosecution and the Ministry of Internal Affairs continue to embark on vigorous actions designed to establish the possible instigators of the crime.

### Medical Expert on Autopsy Delay

LD182354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] A PAP journalist has asked the head of the Forensic Medicine Department of the Medical Academy in Bialystok, Professor Maria (?Byrda) about the reasons for the long duration of the work on the autopsy of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. The matter is not a typical case, the professor stated, and as such requires a whole range of specialized tests which by their nature prolong the time before the final opinion and full results of the autopsy can be given.

In addition, material presented for examination is not typical. Simple tests and some toxicological analyses have, in most cases, been completed, and arduous microscopy that is difficult, time-consuming, and complicated is being carried out. I expect, Professor (?Byrda) said, that it will be completed within the next few days, at which time we shall be able to pronounce on the causes of death and its mechanisms. One cannot calculate anything immediately in biology; lengthy tests are often required. I give my assurance, the professor said, that we are sparing no effort or time in examining evidence so that the cause of Father Popieluszko's death can be finally explained from the medical point of view.

## TRYBUNA LUDU on Murder

LD091624 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 9 -- "In spite of attempt to strike at agreement, we will not depart from the chosen road", says a headline to an extensive article in today's party daily TRYBUNA LUDU on political aspects of the killing of Father Popieluszko.

Excerpts: "The tragic death of Father Jerzy Popieluszko caused a universal outrage in Poland, with condemnation of the killers both by the believers and non-believers, also those who disagreed with the priest's slogans and were against his political activity going beyond his pastoral duties.

"An intensive work of the law enforcement organs led to swift capture of the direct abductors and killers. Two major questions: Were there any instigators and supporters and what goals were sought, will be answered by the ongoing investigation. Its course has fully confirmed the unequivocal and uncompromising character of the promise to completely explain the background and motives behind the crime."

"To explain everything and without any understatements and doubts is in the point of interest not only for the public, but, no less, for the Polish authorities," TRYBUNA wrote.

"Thus the authorities come with a good retort to liars and slanderers trying to prey on death, and make on it again an anti-Polish and anti-socialist capital.

"Those who immediately saw themselves entitled to speak (on the issue), and even formulate accusations and assessments and passing verdicts, were those same people who with their destructive actions had earlier led Poland towards a catastrophe.

"It is no coincidence that seeing the situation as favourable, well-known activists of KOR would again like to organize the old structures of the opposition under new names, and legalise groupings remembered for their anti-state programmes."

"A question whether the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko is a political provocation can be only given an affirmative answer. In its political consequences it was an attempt to discredit the party, its programme and its leadership. It was another attempt to undermine the ideas of renewal and to weaken the movement of national rebirth. This death was again to divide Poles, to generate tensions and to lead to a conflict between the state and the Catholic Church," TRYBUNAL LUDU went on.

"Those who counted on destroying the bridge of agreement got disappointed in their calculations. The overwhelming part of society have at once assessed rightly the dangers resulting from a lack of wisdom, from being guided by emotions and from a lack of thought in a moment when it is particularly necessary. Poles did not let themselves be provoked," the daily siad.

"Reactions of the top party and state authorities do not leave any doubts. The Political Bureau report, PUWP CC First Secretary General Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech at the 17th PUWP CC plenary meeting, the PUWP CC statement, communiques issued by the Interior Ministry and PAP and the stand presented by the government press spokesman permanently included three keynotes, namely, a severe condemnation of the act of a political banditry, the confirmation of the unchanging line of renewal and agreement and a declaration of the will to reveal the motives of the crime and to punish all the perpetrators in accordance with the rule of law," the daily said.

"Preying on the tragedy and trying to make political capital on the death of a man must fill one with even greater disgust when it is accompanied by common lies and slanders. Citizens of various Western states who either call themselves friends of Poland or consider themselves Polish patriots have for several days presented this country as a nest of terrorists tolerated...by the authorities. Such things are said and written by people who are conscious all too well of numerous examples of political murders, mysterious kidnaps and disappearances in their own countries," TRYBUNA LUDU went on.

"Already now it is possible to state who achieved propaganda benefits from this crime and who was meant to be damaged by it," the paper went on.

"The crime was meant as a pretext to fill the society with disgust with the socialist system and People's Poland. A reason to undermine the sense and essence of realistic evaluations of the Polish reality which have appeared lately in the West. A possibility of activating the internal political opposition, and intensifying ideological subversion. A chance to discredit the authorities in the eyes of the society, paralyze the work of militia and security service.

"All these were the hpes. There was a hope that people will react emotionally and without prudence, irresponsibly and primitively. But things have turned out differently. The society has rightly evaluated the essence of the provocation."

"We fight and we will fight for the victory of socialist reasons with political means. Dialogue, agreement, cooperation of various social forces for the realization of socialist reforms, are unquestionably principles in the party's strategy and in the state's policy," TRYBUNA said.

"Diversity of citizens' positions and opinions is something very different from a hostile attitude toward the system and anti-socialist activity.

"The socialist authorities, in the name of the supreme values -- protection of the system's achievements, durability, strengthening of the state, the future of the whole nation -- have the duty to apply measures permitted by law in order to prevent hostile schemings.

"As Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the 17th plenum, there can be no compromise and there will be no compromise with people who are against superior values of socialist Poland. The political struggle against opposition is a requirement of the class, patriotic and national responsibility," concluded TRYBUNA LUDU.

## Religious Affairs Minister

LD172302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] One of the most worrying and most commented-upon events in the last few weeks was the kidnapping and murder of a Catholic priest in Poland. Andras Domany, who returned from Warsaw only a few days ago, quizzed Adam Lopatka, minister of the Office of Religious Affairs, about the possible consequences of the murder.

[Begin recording] [Domany] How did the attack on Father Jerzy Popieluszko affect relations between the Polish state and the Catholic Church?

[Lopatka in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] We can say that a common moral and political platform has again emerged since both institutions condemn terrorism. We had not, of course, wished for such a sad cause to benefit rapprochement, but the fact remains that the deterioration in relations which had perhaps been expected by the perpetrators did not take place.

[Domany] There are, however, some very tough and sharp voices. The government was referred to as a servant of Satan and a communist puppet in the sermon of a priest a few days ago. Others talk about the moral responsibility of the government and certain journalists because they allegedly encouraged the murderers by denouncing the political activities of Father Popieluszko.

[Lopatka] This is right. I have to say a few words about this moral responsibility. In my opinion a not significant part of this belongs to precisely the church leadership, and not only within Poland. Father Popieluszko was not only the most outspoken anti-communist priest; he organized an entire network around himself. Although some church leaders did not agree with him, they still tolerated and even sheltered his activities; others even supported him. Consequently, it is not only the state organs that are responsible for the murder, but also those who could have influenced his activities not connected with his clerical position and yet failed to do so.

[Domany] Yet in other countries, such as Nicaragua, they are very strict in trying to ensure that the clergy not take not take part in politics, not on the side of the government at any rate. But I have talked to someone close to the senior clergy who said that the government should understand that the church leadership cannot go completely against public opinion and that it must play a tactical game.

[Lopatka] Of course, but in our country the church is an important factor in society and influence cannot be exerted without sharing responsibility. A serious institution cannot always drift with the stream of public opinion if it has a program of principles. Unpopular steps also need to be taken.

[Domany] The majority of church leaders talk about the need for dialogue and accord. This is sympathetic, but I often get the impression that in their view they represent the entire nation and the government is some sort of an alien body lacking foundations. And this is how the church wants to pursue the dialogue, claiming to represent society against the state power.

[Lopatka] These views do indeed surface in some statements, but are ridiculous and have no bearing on reality. The church, after all, means the faithful first, the clergy second, and the Bench of Bishops and the Vatican only after this.

According to the senior clergy they represent the majority of people because the majority of the population are believers. In reality this only applies to questions of faith and matters relating to the internal organization of the church. On questions of society, politics, and economics, however, believers express their views at other forums; in the political parties to which they belong, including the PZPR, in parliament, at the councils, in trade unions and various associations. The followers of the social teachings of the church gather in lay Catholic organizations which are also represented at the Sejm.

[Domany] But the church does not recognize these because of their political loyalties.

[Lopatka] Yes, this is another question. But people do recognize them as they do have members. In any case, believers voice their opinions in many ways on nonreligious issues, and this does not take place through the senior clergy. So in our view the senior clergy voice only their own opinions and the opinion of a small group around them in social, economic, and political matters.

[Domany] Yet they express opinions on which industrial sector should be developed and how agriculture should be reformed. They have their own policies on education and culture, etc, and they do this in a fairly tough voice.

[Lopatka] Yes, the church has a recipe for everything, but what are these recipes like? This country was governed for quite a long time by the church and with not a great deal of success. Quite often priests are not familiar with real life.

[Domany] But surely a lot of excellent scientists and specialists work for them?

[Lopatka] Yes, of course they have specialists, but not all of these serve a good cause. In our opinion church leaders have a right to make recommendations and write letters to the government. We investigate these and even accept some, but we do not attribute a special weight to their proposals just because they were made by the church.

[Domany] What exactly is the substance of current talks between the church and the state. What, for example, is the often discussed judicial status?

[Lopatka] It is certainly not quite normal that while the legal status of much smaller churches is regulated by an act, the Roman Catholic Church is not regulated in this way. We agreed that this had to be settled, and by the end of last year experts had drawn up a draft. For the moment this is not acceptable for the government because it would quite considerably extend the privileges of the church without any obligations in return. We may regulate minor details first, as a compromise; the legal status of church bodies, for instance. We are also holding talks on the foundation for agriculture which may be established, although only a fraction of the money pledged by the church has been promised from abroad, and that is only a promise. We are also seeking a solution for the legal status of theological institutes of higher education which have been set up without consulting the state and without the approval of the state, and which are therefore not regarded by the law as institutes of higher education. There is a problem concerning recognition of the degrees they issue. A solution is at hand in this field as the Catholic University of Lublin, a private institution, issues qualifications recognized by the state at its theology, philosophy, and law faculties.

[Domany] One can see a great deal of tension but also the intention for agreement on the part of the Polish state and at least some individual church leaders. What in your opinion are the perspectives of this relationship?

[Lopatka] In our judgment the Catholic Church will gradually adapt to the conditions of socialism in our country as well as it adapted to feudalism, and it became its pillar, and to capitalism. The Church has not lost this ability to adapt. People have a continued need for religion; secularization is a slow process. Different forces appear in the church, but elements of cooperation dominate. In other words, the advocates of peaceful coexistence are in a majority. What ties us together is more important than what separates us. This is our principle, although we are aware that we need more than 1-2 years to find the solutions. Just think that up to now the church had adapted to outside conditions 100 to 150 years late. This may have accelerated, but even if that is no, there are still 40 to 60 years to go. [end recording]

ILO EXAMINES REPORT; COOPERATION SUSPENDED

LD171316 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 17 Nov 84

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, 16 Nov -- The governing body of the International Labour Organization today examined the point of the agenda which envisaged acknowledgement by the body of the so-called report of a "commission of inquiry" of the ILO concerning Poland.

On behalf of a group of African states, Ethiopia's representative tabled a motion calling for postponement of the examination of this point of the agenda till the next session of the governing body.

The point was to provide more time for taking into consideration the favourable course of developments in Poland and a successful solving of the question of Poland's further cooperation with ILO. The cooperation has been suspended because of the anti-Polish character of setting up the "commission of inquiry" and its so-called report.

The motion tabled by Ethiopia won 18 votes, 5 abstentions and 30 votes were against.

In another voting, on the anti-Polish motion calling for the governing body to acknowledge the so-called report, 31 delegates were for, 10 against, while 12 abstained.

After the results of the voting were announced, delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Deputy Foreign Minister Gennadiy Udovenko took the floor to say that the socialist countries supported the stand of Poland which rejected the so-called report of the "commission of inquiry" as groundless and void, as well as detrimental to ILO's activity, came out against anti-Polish actions in ILO and suspended her cooperation with ILO in connection with activities of the "commission of inquiry" marked by clearly anti-Polish attitude.

The setting up of the "commission of inquiry" for the so-called Polish issue, Mr. Udovenko also said, is evidence of dangerous trends to exploit the ILO for political activity violating the goals of the organization.

Since the raising of the so-called Polish issue at the ILO, Polish developments of the last few years have been approached selectively and distortedly. Not one decision of ILO authorities in that regard was made with taking into account Poland's stance as a sovereign member of the organization, and today's voting in the governing body was no exception.

As is known, Poland has repeatedly fully justified her stance on the anti-Polish steps at the ILO, but with some strange premeditation her arguments failed ever to be made available to members of the governing body. This time, too, Director General of the International Labour Office Francis Blanchard did not present them with all the circumstances making up the full image of the affair.

Members of the governing body failed to receive texts of two key letters to Blanchard the knowledge of which would have certainly affected their final decision: one, of Sept 21, by Poland's permanent representative, and a joint letter from the socialist states dated Nov 5.

A refusal in this situation by 22 delegations to support a motion on acknowledging the report by the governing body should be seen as a sign of resistance to the pressure at ILO for a one-sided and biased approach to Polish affairs.

The letter of Poland's permanent representative, Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski to Director-General of the International Labor Office Francis Blanchard in Geneva says:

On the instructions of the Government of the Polish People's Republic, I wish to refer to its statement of 31 May 1983 and to my letter to you of 24 June 1983, to the effect that due to the escalation of anti-Polish actions in the ILO originating from other than constitutional, political considerations, the Government of the Polish People's Republic had suspended its cooperation with the organization. The underlying reasons for which the Government of Poland was compelled to take the drastic step, have again been extensively dealt with in the information of the Polish Press Agency, made public on 21 June of this year.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic has repeatedly warned that intensification of the anti-Polish campaign in the ILO would have grave consequences for Poland's relations with the organization. It is most regrettable that over the past months the reasons which led to Poland's suspension of its cooperation with the ILO have not only failed to disappear, but have grown even more intense. Under these circumstances and in the face of the present attitude of the International Labour Office and some other ILO organs in matters pertaining to Poland, the Government of the Polish People's Republic cannot but consider further appropriate steps concerning Poland's membership in the organization.

The agenda of the 228th session of the governing body includes an item concerning the so-called report of the "commission of inquiry". Poland holds that provocative document as well as its transmission to the governing body to represent a manifestation of flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign member-state of the organization. It has been compiled within the framework of a group instituted exclusively for political considerations, as an effect of an infringement upon the purposes and principles of the ILO constitution.

Poland's membership in the ILO is 65 years old. Its positive record includes, inter alia, the ratification and faithful implementation of numerous ILO conventions.

Despite the growing criticism in the world of idfferent aspects of the so-called ILO control and supervision mechanism of their implementation, a criticism which my government shares, Poland has never questioned the duty of states to fully abide by commitments assumed with their ratification of the conventions concerned -- basing though on the constitutional purposes and objectives of the organization and the inviolable principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which do not allow either of interference in the internal affairs of states or decisions and actions of politically one-sided and tendentious nature, motivated by expediency. The Government of the Polish People's Republic has rejected the anti-Polish decision of the governing body of 23 June 1983, establishing the so-called commission of inquiry on Poland and suspended its cooperation with the ILO, since the decision had been arrived at within a highly politicised process of hurting East-West relations and fighting socialism. The circumstances underlying the unwarranted establishment of the so called commission has apriori excluded the legality of any product of its work. Thus, the so-called report cannot but be termed null and void, harmful to ILO's cause and morally hypocritical. It falsifies the situation in Poland and puts into question the country's constitutional system.

For months, prior to the suspension of trade unions in Poland, there had been underway a process of steady divergence from trade union objectives as well as of defiance of the law, inconsistent with both the ILO constitution and its conventions, in particular with Convention No. 87. At no stage, not a single organ of the ILO deemed it proper to bring to the attention of the "organization concerned" that it acted contrary to the ILO principles. Every step though taken within its constitutional powers by the Government of Poland, also in time of public emergency which threatened the life of the nation, was subject to attacks in the ILO on the part of the quarters hostile to Poland. Apparently, it must have escaped the ILO and its international office at Geneva that it is solely within the competence of the constitutional authorities of the state concerned alone, not any external elements, to determine what, at a given moment, poses an exceptional public emergency threatening the life of the nation and legitimizing resort to emergency measures. In usurping for itself the right to pass such a judgement and in questioning the legitimacy of the measures taken in Poland, the so called commission of inquiry has utterly reaffirmed its partiality.

Likewise, a double-faced approach prevails in the organization with regard to the situations obtaining in the countries, including those which encourage anti-Polish actions within the ILO, where labour rights are systematically violated. Recent years have offered striking examples to that effect. The so called Polish question has been used as a "smoke screen" to mask the profound social and political conflicts in other countries and stifling by force numerous forms of protest on the part of the working people.

The report of the so called commission of inquiry concerning Poland has introduced a new and dangerous phase to the growing political and structural crisis in the ILO. Its salient feature is an ever growing contradiction between the universal character of the organization, its methods of work and the unjust composition of its organs. As a result of the American and some West-European employers, and trade union representations being controlled by the anti-communist propaganda of their respective governments, the supervision mechanisms of the ILO that were originally meant to serve the lofty objectives of the organization, have ceased to perform their functions.

They have been dragged into actions of attacking the socialist and developing states, one-sided judgements on their legal systems and social situations, and attempts designed to transform ILO organs into a sort of supranational tribunal.

In conditions of the organization's serious crisis, bringing the so-called Polish question before the so-called commission of inquiry and the publication of its report, have turned the ILO into a instrument of a policy hostile to Poland, serving the interests of a specific group of its members. In questioning Poland's sovereign right to resolve its internal matters within its own constitutional order, the unfriendly majority in the governing body has undermined the principle of the universal character of the organization, a principle which does imply membership and mutually beneficial cooperation among states with different social, economic and political systems, whose self-determination represents the basic right of every nation. Actions like these are also encouraged by the tendentious approach on the part of some officials in the International Labour Office, including the release of the so-called report to Western media, even before it had been transmitted to members of the governing council.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic regrets to note that the present situation undermines also the ILO capability to perform the role for which it had been established. It does harm not only to Poland's interest, but also to the genuine interests of other member-states, which cannot remain indifferent to the cause of the implementation of the purposes and principles of the organization and hence to the general interest of the organization at large. We have stressed on many occasions that Poland is not interested in withdrawing from the ILO. Poland's position continues to be motivated by good will. However, the establishment of the so-called commission of inquiry and the disclosure of its biased report have further deteriorated the conditions under which Poland had to suspend its co-operation with the ILO.

It is indeed paradoxical that an organization founded to protect trade union interests, by its very actions -- including the support for the "commission" and the subsequent publication and consideration of its report -- seeks to hamper the development of a reborn, independent and self-governing trade union movement in Poland, which on many occasions has given proof of its strong attachment to the purposes and principles of equitable international co-operation.

The competent Polish institutions and organizations reserve for themselves the right of proving in detail the groundlessness of the assertions contained in the so-called report, which however in no way should be taken as implying a change of Poland's present position of non-recognition of the so-called commission of inquiry.

I have also been authorized to inform you, Mr. Director-General, that should the governing body take any new anti-Polish decisions on the basis of the "commission's" report, Poland shall withdraw from the ILO.

On Nov. 5, permanent representatives of the socialist states in Geneva sent a letter to Director General Francis Blanchard in which they protested against inclusion into the governing body's 228th session's agenda of a point concerning a debate over the so-called report of a "commission of inquiry" instigated by circles within ILO which are hostile to Poland.

The letter said the socialist states firmly demanded the point to be taken off the agenda as they saw its presence there as groundless, and firmly supported Poland's stance on the anti-Polish action taken up at the forum of ILO organs. It went on:

The Polish Government, in tune with its consistent stance and to a full backing from the socialist states, rejected the anti-Polish decision of the governing body establishing the so-called commission of inquiry, and suspended cooperation with the ILO because the decision was politically motivated with a view to harm the East-West relations and fight socialism.

The socialist states fully share the stance of the Polish Government to the effect that, against the background of the causes which had led to the introduction of martial law in Poland, only the constitutional authorities of the state concerned, and not any outside authorities are empowered to assess what at a given moment may constitute an exceptional public danger threatening the nation and state and forcing the government to take extraordinary measures. In usurping the right to make such assessments and questioning the grounds for the extraordinary measures adopted in Poland, the so-called commission of inquiry has confirmed its politically biased and partial character.

The socialist states have repeatedly called attention to the perilous trend within ILO aiming at exploiting it for actions conflicting with its lofty objectives and tasks with regards to improving the position of the working masses. These trends have been confirmed precisely by the formation of the so-called commission of inquiry "into the Polish affairs", and its being backed by circles unfriendly to Poland.

The bringing of the complaint against Poland before the so-called "commission of inquiry" and the publication of the report testifies to the fact that ILO's control mechanisms ceased to serve the lofty aims of the organization. These were harnessed to the action of attacks against the socialist states, biased evaluations of their laws and the political and social situation.

The instrumental treatment of the so-called Polish issue on the forum of ILO and the flagrant exploitation of control mechanism for political goals prove the deepening of political and structural crisis of ILO.

The principle of the universal character of the organization was undermined. The so-called Polish issue was used as a smoke-screen to conceal the deep socio-political conflicts in countries which inspire the anti-Polish actions and to break numerous protests of the working class in those countries.

The ending of anti-Polish activities on the ILO's forum will be a test of credibility of the organization and the apparatus of the International Labour Office.

Only the acceptance of Poland's just and consistent stand may be the groundwork for the normalization of relations between Poland and the ILO. The removal of obstacles, due to which Poland was forced to suspend her cooperation with ILO, is in the interest of all member states to this organization.

At the same time, the socialist states feel obligated to state that if the governing body acknowledged the biased and groundless "report" of the so-called "commission of inquiry" and thereby forced Poland to withdraw from ILO, then, expressing solidarity with and support for Poland's decision, they would consider taking of steps appropriate to the situation.

GUS ANNOUNCES JAN-OCT ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LD180409 Warsaw PAP in English 1502 GMT 17 Nov 84

["January-October Economic Statistics" -- PAP headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- Over the past ten months of this year Poland's hard currency exports outdid imports by 1 billion 260 million dollars, but the overall growth of exports to the convertible currency zone was short of target, the country's Main Office of Statistics (GUS) announced today.

In its regular report, GUS said that at the end of last month Poland had carried out 75.6 per cent of its annual target in exports and 77.3 per cent in imports. Last year, the respective figures were 78 per cent and 76.9 per cent.

It followed from the report that the most unsellable product group was that of general engineering.

From January through October overall exports went up by 9 per cent and imports by 8.6 per cent in comparison with last year's corresponding period.

The overall rise in exports breaks down into increases of 5.5 per cent in trade with non-convertible currency zone and 12.4 per cent in trade with convertible currency partners.

The respective import increases are 7.1 per cent and 10.54 per cent.

In trade balance with socialist countries at the end of October Poland was in the red by 575 million roubles in current prices.

The GUS report said that all of Poland's industries had chalked up production rises, largely through rising productivity.

From January to October, [word indistinct] production was 5.5 per cent up on last year's respective ten months. That marked 83.9 per cent towards the annual target, against last year's 8.9 per cent. Productivity increased by 6 per cent.

The population of cattle was down by 1.9 per cent but that of pigs grew by 2 per cent.

Though the government procurement of fatstock last October was higher by 8.1 per cent on last year's October, this year's ten-months fatstock procurement figure was 1.2 per cent down on last year.

By the end of October the state had procured from farmers 4.9 million tonnes of food grain, or 12 per cent more than last year.

In January through September, investment outlays in constant prices had comparably increased by 13.6 per cent to the total of 886.8 billion zlotys.

Residential construction remained the lame duck, with the number of new apartments being lower by 1.9 per cent than in last year's ten months.

[Word indistinct] for socialized enterprises increased by 23.8 per cent to the total of around 760.8 billion zlotys.

The average monthly nominal pay from January through October was 17,036 zlotys, or 19.8 per cent up on the past year's. But in the period from January through September this year the cost of living index rose by 16 per cent in the families of socialized employees, by 16 per cent in farmer families and by 17 per cent for pensioners.

The rising costs of living are due to rises in the prices of foods, fuels, some consumer durables, cars, and radio and TV subscription fees, said the report published today by Poland's Main Office of Statistics.

## Economic Performance Evaluated

LD180416 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 17 --Economic results after the first ten months of this year allow a preliminary estimation of how the 1984 economic plan is being fulfilled. But we also must allow for the fact that the last two months of each year are marked by a flying sprint in production. If any changes come, they are mostly for the better.

Overall situation is good though complicated. Production rose throughout all the branches of industry and climbed up higher than average in many industries which determine market supplies. The growth is largely owed to bigger productivity.

Most of the annual targets are in for fulfillment, but there are few assortments such as refrigerators, freezers, radio and TV sets, phosphatic fertilizers, coke, zinc, and crude oil processing, where the plan will not be carried through.

There is a chance for exceeding the targets of state procurement of milk and fatstock, with plant crops running high.

Investments will overrun the plan.

But a cause for serious concern is foreign trade which, though close to target in imports, is falling short of the original assumptions in exports, presumably due to an outdated structure of production.

## SEJM, PRON BODIES DISCUSS DRAFT LAWS, TRIBUNAL

LD170531 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] A meeting of the Sejm Presidium and the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, in which Stanislaw Gucwa and Jan Dobraczynski took part, was held in the Sejm building. Draft laws on social consultations and referendum and the constitutional tribunal were discussed. Opinions were also exchanged on the legislative policy of the state. It was stated that the concept of consultations has been depreciated because they have often only been window dressing. That is why defining the consultation method and consultation credibility is of fundamental significance.

Thought was also given to what things should be subject of nationwide discussion and the proposed referendum, as well as who is to initiate social consultations and whether or not they comply with the constitutional attributes of representative bodies.

In regard to the state tribunal, the list of acts it should normally investigate and the duration of its term were also discussed. It was emphasized that the legislative policy of the state should aim at adapting laws to the demands of economic and social life. The necessity of improving awareness of the law among citizens and the need for prompt action in cases of discovering irregularities in applying the law were pointed out.

13TH RCP CONGRESS OPENED BY CEAUSESCU 19 NOV

AU190754 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0657 GMT on 19 November begins a live relay from the Palace Hall of the Republic in Bucharest of the opening session of the 13th RCP Congress. At 0700 GMT the reporter announces the arrival in the hall of RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu.

At 0705 GMT Nicolae Ceausescu declares the proceedings of the 13th RCP Congress open. He greets the RCP delegates to the congress and the 138 delegations from 92 countries who are attending the congress. Ceausescu notes that the congress is being attended by 3,112 delegates elected by the county party conferences and wishes the congress success. At 0712 GMT Ceausescu takes a vote on the composition of the congress presidium. The presidium is unanimously elected.

Immediately afterward, an unidentified person takes over and conducts a vote on the composition of the validation commission, which is unanimously elected, and he conducts a vote on the congress secretariat, which is also unanimously endorsed. He then announces the following agenda:

1 -- Central Committee report on the activity carried out by the RCP during the period between and 12th and 13th party congresses and the party's future activity aimed at attaining socioeconomic development goals in Romania in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000;

2 -- report by the Central Auditing Commission;

3 -- draft directives of the 13th RCP Congress on Romania's socioeconomic development over the 1986-90 period (guidelines up to the year 2000);

4 -- program-directives for Romania's regional socioeconomic development over the 1986-90 period;

5 -- program-directives for raising the living standard and continously increasing the quality of life over the 1986-90 period;

6 -- amendments to some provisions of the RCP statute;

7 -- election of the RCP secretary general, of the party Central Committee, and of the Central Auditing Commission.

The same speaker conducts a vote on the agenda and on the composition of the drafting commission, a commission for modifying certain provisions of the RCP statute, a press commission, and an appeals commission, which are all unanimously endorsed. He then proposes that the congress proceedings be held in plenum and in eight specialized sections; this proposal is also endorsed.

At 0720 GMT, as the first point on the agenda, RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu begins delivering his report to the congress.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE TO ATTEND RCP CONGRESS

AU172054 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Names as received]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/11/1984 -- Arrival of foreign delegations to the Thirteenth RCP Congress: The delegations of:

-- The Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the CC of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

-- The Chinese Communist Party led by Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CC of the CCP, vice-premier of the State Council.

-- The Workers' Party of Korea led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of that party, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

-- The Communist Party of Vietnam led by Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of that party.

-- The South West Africa People's Organization led by David H. Meroro, SWAPO vice-president.

-- Socialist Party (French-speaking wing) of Belgium, led by Roger Gaillez, party's secretary-general.

-- Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, led by Harry Flichtbell, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the party.

-- Camerron National Union, led by Thomas Ebongalame, secretary of the CC of the party.

-- People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by Mir Saheb Karwai, secretary of the CC of the party.

-- Costa Rican Socialist Party, led by Alberto Salom Escheverria, assistant secretary-general of the party.

-- Finnish Communist Party, led by Aarno Aitamuto, secretary-general of party.

-- Communist Party of Israel, led by David Sacha Henin, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the party.

-- Israel Labour Party, led by Uzi Baram, general secretary of the party.

-- The Japan Socialist Party led by Torao Takazawa, assistant secretary-general.

-- The Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Lebanon led by Assem Qansou, secretary-general.

-- The party of the Congress for the Independence of Madagascar (AKFM) led by Richard Andriamanjato, leader of the party.

-- The Communist Party of the USA led by James Est, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Control Commission.

-- The Sudanese Socialist Union led by Ahmed Abdel Rahman Mohammed, first assistant secretary-general.

-- The Left Party - Communists of Sweden, led by Bertil Nabrink Uno, member of the Political Bureau, head of the parliamentary group of the party.

-- Socialist Party of Uruguay, led by Carlos Barbosa, member of the Executive Secretariat of the CC, secretary for propaganda.

-- Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front, led by Didymus Mutasa, member of the Political Bureau, speaker of the House of Assembly, arrived in Bucharest until Saturday evening upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP, to attend the 13th RCP Congress.

The following delegations also arrived, representing:

the Communist Party of Australia; the Radical Party of Chile; the Danish Communist Party; the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; the People's National Congress of Guyana; the Communist Party of Honduras; the Jordanian Communist Party; the Communist Party of Ireland; the United Workers' Party of Israel; the Workers' Party of Jamaica; the Lebanese Communist Party; the Communist Party of Luxembourg; the Workers' Socialist Party of Luxembourg; the Communist Party of Great Britain; The Mexican Unified Socialist Party; the Communist Party of Norway; the Socialist Left Party of Norway; the People's Party of Panama; the Communist Party of El Salvador; the Communist Party of Syria; the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of Syria; the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party; the Communist Party of Sri Lanka; the Sir Lanka Freedom Party.

On arrival, at the Otepeni Airport, the guests were greeted by Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, Ludovic Fazekas, Manea Manescu, Ilie Verdet, members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Miu Dobrescu, Ioan Totu, alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, by members and alternate members of the CC of the RCP, and by party and state activists.

## More Delegations Arrive

AU182025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1585 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Names as received]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/11/1984 -- Invited by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the following delegations arrived today in Bucharest in order to particpte in the 13th Congress of the RCP:

-- the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the BCP;

-- the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CC of the CPC, first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia;

-- the Coommunist Party of Cuba, headed by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party, member of the Council of State;

-- the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by Werner Krolikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR;

-- the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY;

-- the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Mangal Javin Dash, secretary of the CC of the MPRP;

-- the Polish United Worker's Party, headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the PUWP;

-- the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Lajos Mehes, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the HSWP, general secretary of the Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions;

-- the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, headed by Stephen Dlamini, member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, president of the South African Confederation of Trade Unions;

-- the Communist Party of Argentina, headed by Irene Filomena Rodriguez, member of the Political Commission, secretary of the CC of that party;

-- the Justitialist (Peronist) Party of Argentina, headed by Carlos Pedro Spadone, political secretary of the party's National Council;

-- the Communist Party of Chile, headed by Jorge Montes Mirdga, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the party;

-- the Socialist Party of Chile, headed by Clodomiro Almeyda, the party's secretary general;

-- the Socialist Party of Cyprus -- EDEK, headed by Takis Nadjidemetriou, EDEK general secretary;

-- the Conservative Party of Colombia, headed by Ignacio Velez Escobar, president of the party's National Directorate;

-- the Congolese Labour Party, led by Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party's CC;

-- the Communist Party of Ecuador, led by Rene Jean Mauge, secretary-general of the party;

-- the National Democratic Party of Egypt, led by Dr. Helmy al-Hadidy, deputy secretary-general of the party;

-- the Progressive Swiss Organizations, led by Eduard Hafner, chief of the party's General Secretariat;

-- the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, led by Ashagre Vegletu, secretary of the party's CC;

-- the French Communist Party, led by Rene Piquet, member of the Political Bureau of the party's CC;

-- the French Socialist Party, led by Martine Buron, national secretary of the party;

-- the Mouvement des Radicaux de Guache of France, led by Jean Roger, secretary, member of the party's National Bureau;

-- the German Communist Party, led by Ewald Stiefvater, member of the party's steering committee;

-- the Communist Party of Greece, led by Dimitrios Gontikas, member of the Political Bureau of the party's CC;

-- the United Democratic Left -- EDA, led by Manolis Glezos, secretary general;

-- the Democratic Centre Union (EDIK) of Greece, led by Ioannis Zighdis, leader;

-- the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, led by Christian Celeste, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the party's CC;

-- the Italian Communist Party, led by Antonio Bassolino, member of the ICP Directorate.

USSR, PRC DELEGATIONS TO CONGRESS LAY WREATHS

AU181638 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1558 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/11/1984 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Ukraine, now in Romania to attend the proceedings of the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, laid floral wreaths at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle of the Freedom of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism, the Memorial to the Heroes of the Homeland, the Memorial to the Soviet Heroes and the Memorial to V.I. Lenin on November 18. Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, participated. E.M. Tyazhelnikov, Soviet ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the embassy were present.

A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Secretariat of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council, now in Romania to participate in the proceedings of the 13th Congress of theRomanian Communist Party, laid a floral wreath at the Memorial to the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism, on November 18. Traian Pop, People's China ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the embassy were present.

PUNGAN, ALBANIAN TRADE MINISTER SIGN PROTOCOL

AU172055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, Agerpres 16/11/1984 -- Talks were conducted in Bucharest by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. A survey was made of the stage of Romanian-Albanian economic ties, with emphasis on the two sides' wish to work for their further development according to the principles of equal rights and mutual advantages. At the end of the talks the two ministers signed a protocol on goods exchanges between Romania and Albania in 1985.

## ADDITIONAL CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST NIKOLIC

LD170037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the trial conducted in Belgrade District Court against a group of six people charged with the criminal offense of association with a view to engaging in enemy activity, counsel for public prosecution Danilo Nanovic today amplified the indictment. The indictment remains within the limit of the same qualifications for this criminal offense but two more criminal actions have been attributed to defendant Milan Nikolic.

The proposal to change the indictment, which was accepted by the court bench, was made after evidence was presented and the reading of the minutes about the search of the flats and of the receipts for the objects taken. In Milan Nikolic's flat his text, "The Structure of Yugoslav Society: Forms of Conflict and the Ways to Overcome Them," in English was found. He had sent it to Brandeis University in Boston while he kept a photocopy in order to distribute it. In the conclusion of this text, which is manifestly of enemy content, Nikolic claims that a conflict between the working class and all progressive democratic forces with bureaucracy and a section of economic leaders is inevitable. It asks the intelligentsia to carry out its "basic task," that is to say "to provide an alternative" and to link itself with people's masses. In this text, without any reservations, Nikolic calls on the workers, in cooperation with the intelligentsia, to stage an insurrection against the existing social system. In the same text Nikolic sets out many other inaccurate and insulting claims about the character and methods of the Yugoslav Communist Party, that is the LCY, and about the relations in the present-day Yugoslav society, and also about the personality and work of Josip Broz Tito.

In order to distribute it, Nikolic also kept in his flat a text of enemy content in English without a title about Kosovo, giving it to others to read. The text untruthfully depicts the circumstances under which territorial changes took place after the Balkan wars to the advantage of Serbia and Montenegro and to the advantage of new Yugoslavia after World War II: The false claim is made that their territory had been enlarged at the expense of Albania and that the national question of the Albanians in Yugoslavia has not been resolved correctly and in a satisfactory way from the constitutional point of view.

The text also claims that "the curbing of bellicose Albanian irredentists represents one of the most ignominious chapters of the Yugoslav revolution." This pamphlet, obviously written for propaganda reasons and with obvious intentions, also implies that a portion of the blame for the division of the Albanian people must be borne by Yugoslavia. It stresses the untruth that the Albanian population lives in an ethnically compact and unchanged area composed from the territories of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the SR of Macedonia, and the SR of Montenegro, and for border changes.

In connection with the text about Kosovo the defense made the statement that it had not been written by Milan Nikolic and that the text is by a foreign author published in the English magazine LEFT REVIEW and sent to Nikolic "to give his opinion" and provided certain evidence concerning this matter.

The trial will resume on 6 December.

ONE SENTENCE REDUCED IN TURKISH ENVOY MURDER

LD162041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade District Court today the Supreme Court of Serbia announced its decision concerning the appeals lodged by the two assassins who shot the former Turkish Ambassador to the SFRY, Galip Balkar.

The appeal by the first accused, Haroutioun Levonian (born in 1960 of Armenian nationality and a citizen of the Republic of Lebanon), and his lawyers has been rejected. This means that the sentence of 20 years imprisonment passed by the Belgrade District Court has been confirmed.

The appeal by the second accused, Raffi Elbakian (born in 1962 of Yermenian nationality and citizen of the Republic of Lebanon), and his lawyers has been partially allowed so that the original sentence of 20 years imprisonment has been reduced to 15 years imprisonment.

FISHERY AGREEMENT WITH ALBANIA SIGNED 17 NOV

LD171620 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Skopje, November 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Albania today reached an agreement on joint measures to improve fisheries by stocking their coastal waters. The agreement was signed here today after a four-day session of the Yugoslav-Albanian Sub-committee for Coastal Waters Fisheries. During the session, the committee agreed on measures to preserve the natural and authentic characteristics of Lakes Ohrid and Skadar. The tenth session of the sub-committee will be held in Albania next year.

GDR'S AXEN CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FROM PULA

LD180336 BELGRADE TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1919 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Pula, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- Hermann Axen, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, left for the GDR today following his visit to our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During his visit to Pula, the distinguished guest visited the Brioni national park and memorial area and the Uljanik shipyards. He also saw the cultural and historic sights in the town.

LCY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR 13th RCP CONGRESS

LD180048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Nov (TANJUG) -- A LCY delegation left for Bucharest today to attend the 13th RCP Congress due to be held in Bucharest from 19 to 23 November. The LCY delegation is led by Dobrivoje Vidic, mamber of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It is also comprised of Dr Arif Tanovic, a member of the LCY Central Committee, and SFRY Ambassador to Romania, Milos Melovski. At Dunav railway station in Belgrade the delegation was seen off by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Romanian Ambassador Dumitru Popa also saw them off.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION LEAVES ON CUBAN VISIT

LD161720 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, November 16 (TANJUG) -- A League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) study delegation, headed by League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee member Koco Bitoljanu, left for Havana today, Friday. The purpose of the delegation's visit to Cuba, part of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the Communist Party of Cuba, is to acquaint itself with the Cuban party's activities aimed at the further development of the political system.

PLANINC RECEIVES CANADIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD161042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, November 15 (TANJUG) -- The new Canadian Government is very interested in an expansion of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia, stated Canadian Minister for International Trade James Kelleher today during talks here with Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc.

Premier Planinc spoke of Yugoslavia's intention to consolidate its external debt through long-term re-financing arrangements, and gave credit to Canada for the understanding shown in hitherto arrangements in this sphere.

Yugoslav-Canadian trade was also discussed during talks between Kelleher and his Yugoslav counterpart Milenko Bojanic. The Yugoslav side pointed out that the protectionist measures in Canada constitute an obstacle to a larger Canadian import of Yugoslav goods. Kelleher said he would examine the possibilities of regulations being amended in favour of imports from Yugoslavia. Canada will extend full support in negotiations on the consolidation of Yugoslavia's external debt, he pointed out.

Minister Kelleher and chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Agriculture Milorad Stanojevic today signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in the field of veterinary medicine. The document, providing for the development of Yugoslav-Canadian scientific and technical cooperation and information exchanges, is expected to contribute to an expansion of bilateral trade in farm products.

MAMULA SPEAKS AT VRHNIKA KRANJ GARRISONS

LD170552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 16 Nov (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides today ended their 2-day visit to the SR of Solvenia and Ljubljana Army District.

During his visit to Slovenia, Branko Mamula visited the Iskra work organization and the Mikroelektronika basic organization of associated labor. He also had talks with the Slovene political leadership.

During his visit to Ljugljana Army District, Admiral of the Fleet Mamula visited the units of Vrhnika and Kranj garrisons and acquainted himself with the life and work of military collectives. Today the federal secretary for national defense attended a session of the Ljubljana Army District LCY Committee at which recent activities of Communist and LCY organs and organizations in the aftermath of the 13th LCY Central Committee session were summed up. In this connection Branko Mamula particularly stressed: Our people, Communists, officers, soldiers, and citizens employed by the Army are united and determined to persevere in their struggle to safeguard and develop further the fundamental values of our revolution and its basic strategic principles.

The close and unbreakable link of the Army with our society and with all its achievements and difficulties has its deepest roots in its popular, revolutionary, and all-Yugoslav character and in the fact that it has developed from the very essence of our society in which it exists. It is fulfilling its social rose by relying on the ramified system of all-people's defense.

MILOVAN DJILAS CONDEMNS DISSIDENTS' TRIAL

PM161619 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas: "Six Intellectuals on Trial in Belgrade"; first paragraph is editoral introduction]

[Text] The trial of the six Yugoslav oppositionists entered its second week Monday 12 November. It is prompting lively interests among the public, and the courtroom is regularly overflowing, we were told by our correspondent Paul Yankovich. The first 3 days were devoted to a legal battle unprecedented in Yugoslavia in this kind of trial. Judging from the procedure previously followed, the trial will be formally correct and at an exceptionally high level of the Yugoslav judicial system. This is becuase of the lively interest shown by the public and the appeals addressed to the Yugoslav authorities, not only from the outside world but also from within the country itself, particularly from the Belgrade intelligentsia.

Despite this formal aspect, it can be asserted in advance that the trial will go on record as an illegal and unlawful fabrication conceived and carried out on the basis of the quite obvious requirements of the predominant faction in the corridors of power: the "hardliners," the Titoists. Only its absurdity and coercive methods will endure.

Such an outcome cannot be averted unless at the last moment common sense and tolerance prevail with the authorities, which seems very unlikely.

When did it all begin? It is impossible to say exactly, but it if the outcome of the government's efforts to stifle the democratic currents of a section of the intelligentsia, especially in Belgrade, currents which emerged following Tito's death. The greatest expression of dissatisfaction was in connection with the imprisonment of the poet Gojko Djogo for publishing poems in which over-anxious bureaucrats "discovered" allusions to the late president.

But the pretext for this "reckoning" with the "opposition" was undoubtedly provided by the 20 April 1984 meeting in Dragomir Olujic's apartment, during which I myself gave a talk on national problems in Yugoslavia. The police broke in and arrested the 28 people present. The police were o course informed about the meeting, which had in any case not been concealed, and their plan was certainly to get their hands on the six most prominent critical intellectuals. But for various reasons most of them did not turn up, and the "final reckoning" was only partly successful. Since this semifailure met with a veritable storm of repercussions in the world, the majority of them were released the very next day.

The "authors of the plan" did not leave it at that. They believed that common sense would be regarded as a defeat. They were not unsettled by the tragic and unexplained death of Radomir Radovic. This refusal to use common sense was also connected with the fact the interior minister was Stane Dolanc, for many years LCY Central Committee secretary and particularly loyal to its apparatus. On the eve of the arrest of the 28 he had a meeting with the Belgrade security services. The release of a large proportion of the prisoners and in particular the possible shelving of the case therefore posed a challenge to his prestige and to the aims of the "hardliners."

Intimidation

The various subsequent vicissitudes well demonstrate what is at stake: intimidation and the suppression of democratic thinking (for thinking differently from official thinking), which has become particularly prominent since Tito's death and since the eruption throughout the regime of a crisis to which the government leadership sees no end.

But there is another meaning to this trial of citizens for thinking differently: It is a way of using innocent people to suppress and intimidate the most moderate, reasonable, and tolerant current most inclined toward reforms within the ruling Communist party. If the crisis lasts and gets worse, the hardliners, the "neo-Stalinists" and Titoists will become even more extreme and brutal. This is the reason for the succession of damning statements from top officials, who clearly and directly influence the court's decisions.

Also, the process under way in Belgrade is important for Yugoslavia -- but not only Yugoslavia -- for two reasons:

1. Will the judiciary display its independence, or not?

2. Will the antidemocratic movement, as fatal to domestic development as it is to Yugoslavia's world position, be curbed, or not?

The following can no longer be avoided: Who are the accused, and are they guilty?

The accused are known in intellectual circles, especially in Belgrade, for their critical attitudes. They are all unpretentious, poor, and without a proper education. Their opinions differ, ranging from leftist 1968-type ideas to democratic and socialist ideas.

What about the indictment? If it were not tragic, it would be funny! It sums up all that is grotesque about the judiciary, the government, and the charge. The indictment cites as "proof" of the existence of a subversive organization the fact that the accused met every 2 weeks, that they set a topic for discussion in advance, and that the chairman of the meeting was the owner of the apartment where the meeting took place. That is what I call a subversive and illegal organization!

One could find in Yugoslavia today many such "organizations" and particularly a large number of similar "culprits."

I am one myself, only 100 or 1,000 times more guilty than any of them, or all of them put together. If I am not with them in the dock, it is not because of any fault or merit of mine. I am ashamed of my country and of my past: I really did not think that 40 years after the revolution and the "declaration of the constitution" this was how justice would be done. Inasmuch as through my revolutionary past I contributed to this state of affairs, let everyone, and first and foremost the defendants, regard and take this document as an expression of my solidarity and my regret.

DISSATISFACTION WITH SOME PARTY PRACTICES NOTED

AU162051 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] How did the discussion of the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum run in the party organizations in the federation?

According to Stanislav Stojanovic, president of the Committee of the Basic Organization of the LC in the Organs and Organizations of the Federation, the Communists in the federation are dissatisfied with the established practice that conclusions and positions are not being implemented. They are concerned about vacillation and empty talk. They warn about the danger of factionalism in the party, of passivity, and opportunism, as well as about the erosion of morale among the Communists.

It is assessed as impermissible that the ideological positions of Communists on many problems are conditioned by local, regional, republican, and provincial, or even group interests. Ideological and not territorial differentiation is therefore demanded in the LCY. There is also a resolute request that the LC should not be allowed to be transformed into a loose coalition of republican and provincial organizations, or rather that it should not be allowed to be turned into a confederation and the workers class should not be allowed to be divided according to national and republican criteria.

It is proposed to initiate a reexamination of the decision on forming party organizations which in Belgrade contain the present and past federal officials but are linked to the republican and provincial organizations of the LC. It is requested that a requirement be established obligating basic organizations to assess the work of every member every year.

It is requested that the responsibility of those people who with their lack of work caused solutions governing the system to be postponed until next year be established.

Not one of those taking part in the discussion at the session of the Committee of the Basic Organization in the Organs and Organizations of the Federation brought into question the strategic positions set down in the statute, the program, and the Constitution, but it was said that instead of continuously reporting on the situation, we should start changing things that impede our development.

KRAJINCANIC COMMENTS ON FREEDOM OF THOUGHT GROUP

AU182110 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Commentary by Belgrade radio journalist Kosta Krajincanic from the "Sunday at 10" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] The occasion to begin again some questions about democracy, human rights, and freedoms was provided by a letter that was sent to editorial boards of Yugoslav papers and magazines and radio and television stations by a self-appointed committee for the defense of freedom of thought and expression.

In our regular informative programs, we have already spoken about this letter which all in all amounts to the contention that there is no freedom in Yugoslavia and that basic human rights are being crushed, in other words, that in it, in this Yugoslavia of ours, the spirit of Stalinism and Zhdanovism reigns. On this occasion, let us make only two observations:

First: Most of the members of the committee have wide, actually too wide, opportunities for expressing their views and beliefs freely and unobstructedly within legal institutions of the system: at various forums, public discussion groups, in the public media. The largest number has been making practical use of this opportunity. Needless to say, the level of every public sociopolitical meeting is elevated by the presence and participation of such personalities as university professors and academicians Dimitrije Bogdanovic, Andrija Gams, Dragoslav Srejovic, Radovan Samardzic, Predrag Palavestra, and Neca Jovanov.

They are, if one is to believe the letter signed by writer Dobrica Cosic on behalf of the committee, members of the said committee. Do the esteemed scientific and public workers find too narrow and insufficnently democratic the existing possibilities within the LC and especially the Socialist Alliance for the free expression of their opinions, for the struggle against narrow-mindedness and various kinds of limitations? Do they find insufficient the numerous scientific and cultural discussion forums and the space proferred by public media? Are they, and if so by whom, denied these possibilities, if they actually were impelled to form the committee, as they claim in their letter, by humanist and socialist reasons.

We are not going to go further than the facts, and they pertain to our house and to this program. Last summer, for instance, the "Sunday at 10" program carried a series of conversations on the freedom of spiritual creation that encompassed the right to different opinions, bans on books, truth and taboos, social climate as a condition for free creation, various limitations and administration in culture; that is, a whole series of essential questions of freedom in general in our society. One of the participants in these open and democratic conversations before the Belgrade radio microphones was Professor Nikola Milosevic, who is also one of the members of the self-appointed committee for the freedom of thought and expression. At that time Professor Milosevic did not have a single remark to make on the way the conversations were conducted, nor was a single word of his censured. And, as far as we know he was not persecuted for the attitudes he aired on the occasion.

The other observation pertains to the part of the letter by Cosic's committee that says that the kind of situation, that is, the pogrom-like and Stalinist situation in Yugoslavia is destroying our country's reputation before the democratic world public. When someone expresses such a judgment, then one expects from him a universally wide activity in the struggle for human rights and freedoms. One expects an engagement on a wider scale, for which there are many provocations in the world of today, which is mainly deprived of rights.

In France, today's BORBA writes, employers shoot and kill workers. In Britain the police have been beating up the strikers from the mines and trampling them with horses for months. In the FRG billionaires are buying political parties and their most prominent representatives in whichever way they like. Don't you worry, the BORBA commentator humorously concludes. Our prominent fighters for human and democratic rights are going to write about this as well. Yes, they will, the moment they conclude the Belgrade trial.